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TODAY: STAGE — A Double Header, Page 10

Crisis of Confidence In German Economy

Bundesbank Aide Sees Threat

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A crisis of business confidence and fears that the Deutsche mark could rise threaten to undermine the German economic recovery, the chief economist of the Bundesbank warned as the central bank released a monthly report that held out hope for an interest-rate cut.

"The recovery is not yet robust enough that you can say with certainty that it will continue," Otmar Issing, an influential member of the Bundesbank's governing council, said in an interview.

The Bundesbank, which has been a vocal advocate of a strong dollar, is monitoring the recent gains of the Deutsche mark against the dollar and European currencies, Mr. Issing said.

"An appreciation of the D-mark does not fit into the current economic landscape," he said. The already weakened sense of business confidence is sensitive to the level of the German currency, he said.

German exporters, who are leading the recovery, need a soft Deutsche mark to offset their country's high labor costs. Economists said the powerful mark rally in early 1995, which made exports expensive, was one of the main reasons that Germany's economy unexpectedly contracted for two quarters starting in the fourth quarter of last year.

The mark's exchange rates, not only against the dollar but also against a broad array of currencies, are an "important element" in the deliberations of the Bundesbank's governing council, which is to meet next week for the first time in a month, he said. Following Bundesbank policy, Mr. Issing refused to comment on the possible outcome of the Aug. 22 meeting.

In its interest-rate discussions, currencies are less important than money supply, the Bundesbank's barometer of potential inflation, Mr. Issing said.

The current expansion of the money supply is not inflationary, he said. It has slowed steadily and should continue to fall until it approaches the Bundesbank's target of tolerable growth, set at 4 percent to 7 percent for M-3, which includes currency in circulation, short-term deposits such as checking accounts and most savings accounts. "I am confident that this slowdown will continue," he said.

A growing money supply puts upward pressure on prices by increasing the cash available to purchase goods and services.

"The prospects are exceptionally good that we can stay at this level of low inflation rates for quite some time," the central banker said. At its last meeting, the Bundesbank shocked markets by keeping interest rates unchanged despite its own suggestions that the time had come to reduce borrowing costs and thus give companies and consumers a lift.

[Separately, Reuters reported, it said in its August report Tuesday that it would be guided in large part by the money supply in deciding whether to reduce interest rates. "The Bundesbank will carefully observe the developments of M-3 in the next months

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The Associated Press

Colin Powell and Nancy Reagan gesturing during their speeches at the Republican National Convention.

Republicans Turn Fire on Candidate Clinton

Convention Speakers Charge Liberal Line Is Harming Country

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — After an opening night of unity and feel-good pageantry, the Republicans turned partisan here Tuesday, focusing their arsenal of convention speakers on President Bill Clinton, whom they portrayed as a leader whose moderate rhetoric masks a liberal record that has hurt America.

The Republicans set out to draw two contrasts: one between what Republicans say is Mr. Clinton the campaigner and Mr. Clinton the president, the other between Mr. Clinton and the man who will be nominated here on Wednesday night, Bob Dole.

But even on a night of partisan attacks, the Republicans tried to soften their own image, with a keynote address by Representative Susan Molinari that one convention official said would be given "with a grin and not a groan."

Mr. Dole was upbeat, vowing to compete for every state in the country. "The only thing we're going to write off is Bill Clinton and Al Gore," Mr. Dole told the New York delegation. "They're gone."

In the convention hall, Republicans set about to attack Mr. Clinton's record on issues ranging from taxes to crime and drugs to education.

The partisanship came after Monday's opening session that featured an emotional, filmed tribute to former President Ronald Reagan and a concluding address by the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Colin Powell, who praised Mr. Dole effusively and laid out the core economic themes Mr. Dole and his vice presidential running mate, Jack Kemp, plan to run on this fall.

The choice of Ms. Molinari, a supporter of abortion rights, as keynote speaker was designed to reinforce Mr. Powell's speech as a signal of the party's openness and also, Mr. Dole's advisers hoped, help attract more women to the ticket in November.

■ Tribute to 'Our Generation'

Ms. Molinari, who is 38, said Tuesday before her address that she would not talk about abortion rights, news agencies reported.

Instead, she told a television interviewer, she was directing her remarks both to women and "our generation, a generation that's been able to derive all the benefits of our parents' and our grandparents' hard work and belief in

See PARTY, Page 3

2 Superstars With Different Messages

Powell Calls for Delegates To Be a 'Party of Inclusion'

By Kevin Merida
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Colin Powell has called on Republicans to "always be the party of inclusion" and urged them to open their arms to diversity and rip out discrimination, "branch and root."

General Powell's speech Monday night closed the first day of the Republican National Convention and struck themes nearly absent during the rest of the program.

"You all know that I believe in a woman's right to choose and I strongly support affirmative action," he told delegates to a mixture of scattered applause and boos. For the most part, however, delegates appeared pleased with what the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had to say, filling the aisles to get a better look at him and interrupting him with applause dozens of times.

They cheered as he talked about being the child of immigrants who taught him to "stick with it, because in America, justice will eventually triumph and the powerful, searing words of promise of the Founding Fathers will come through."

General Powell's address, his first major partisan one, was billed as a signature moment of the four-day gathering and seemed designed to give new life to the "big-tent" philo-

See POWELL, Page 3

With Tears, Nancy Reagan Remembers the '92 Speech

By Adam Nagourney
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Dressed in sheer white, her voice hushed and shaking, her eyes glistening with tears, Nancy Reagan silenced the Republican National Convention on Monday night with a tribute to her husband, too ill to attend, and a quiet recitation of the words he delivered at the party's convention four years ago.

Mrs. Reagan, a slim and tiny figure, was greeted by a torrent of applause as she walked out onto the stage of the convention hall after a gauzy videotaped tribute to Ronald Reagan.

The video included scenes from Mr. Reagan's eight years in the White House and tributes from friends of his like former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the evangelist Billy Graham and Jack Kemp, now to become the party's vice-presidential nominee.

But the words of those men were quickly forgotten as Mrs. Reagan began talking. The image of Mrs. Reagan alone was unfamiliar, but her reference to her husband by the nickname that only she uses in public — "Ronnie" — brought nods of recognition.

As she spoke publicly about her husband's waning life — he is 85 and suffering from Alzheimer's disease — the television cameras lingered on delegates, men and women

See REAGAN, Page 3

Russians Report Accord On Chechnya Cease-Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GROZNY, Russia — Russian and Chechen commanders agreed to a cease-fire beginning at noon Wednesday, Russian media reported Tuesday. The reports came as fighting between separatists and Russian troops raged for an eighth day.

State-run RTR television and the Interfax news agency said General Konstantin Pulikovsky, acting commander of federal troops in Chechnya, and the rebels' chief of staff, Aslan Maskhadov, reached the cease-fire agreement during talks Tuesday at a village south of Grozny.

Interfax said the two sides had agreed to pull back their troops and to exchange dead and wounded soldiers. But it was not clear if this meant the rebels would withdraw from Grozny, the Chechen capital and the scene of some of the fiercest fighting since the war began in December 1994.

About 2,000 separatist fighters launched an attack on Russian forces Aug. 6 to coincide with the week in which President Boris Yeltsin was sworn in for his second term of office.

The rebels now control much of Grozny's center and their offensive has left more than 1,000 Russian dead and wounded, military officials said. There has been no way to determine rebel and civilian casualties.

An announcer for RTR said late Tuesday: "At the talks in Chechnya an agreement was reached to halt military operations across all Chechen territory from 12 o'clock tomorrow and provide all the necessary humanitarian corridors."

Aid agencies had been calling for the establishment of "humanitarian corridors" to allow civilians to leave and receive medical care. Tens of thousands of people have already fled the city, but many more have been sheltering in basements, short of food and medicine.

On Monday, Alexander Lebed, Boris Yeltsin's security chief, and Mr. Maskhadov agreed to talks on halting the fighting and withdrawing rebels from Grozny.

But the rebels continued to control the center of the city Tuesday.

See TRUCE, Page 6

China Giving U.S. the Cold Shoulder

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING— When a visiting symphony conductor scheduled a concert here of American music, including jazz, swing and Broadway songs, Chinese state television officials who were planning to broadcast the program told him it needed to be less American.

Urging the conductor to make it a program of international music, the officials also insisted that he delete the John Philip Sousa march "Stars and Stripes Forever." The episode is one of several recent sour notes in an already discordant U.S.-Chinese relationship. Despite last month's agreement to prepare for a meeting next year between President Bill Clinton and President Jiang Zemin, Chinese officials remain gruff in talking about the United States.

This reluctance to appear too amicable suggests obstacles could still lie in the way of top-level meetings designed to improve ties. In the last two weeks, the Chinese have criticized the United States over its sanctions against Iran, its opposition to re-electing Boutros Boutros Ghali as United Nations secretary-general, the American presentation of the Olympic Games and the U.S. policy toward Beijing.

Moreover, the Xinhua news agency has promoted a rabidly anti-American book called "China Can Say No." Its authors suggest "burning down Hollywood;" they advocate war with Taiwan, profess admiration for Iran-

See CHINA, Page 6

Page 3: Avoiding memories of Houston • The Reagan presence • A word from the sponsors

Japanese Put a New Twist on Smileys

They Find the Western Computer Symbols Difficult and Change Them

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — When Yukihiro Furuse first began prowling international computer networks in the mid-1980s, he was perplexed to encounter emoticons, the strange combinations of punctuation and accent marks and letters that Westerners used in electronic mail to indicate happiness, sadness and other emotions.

But when Mr. Furuse and other network pioneers tried to incorporate symbols such as :-) into their domestic E-mail, their Japanese correspondents found the Western smiley — dare we say it — inscrutable.

"We had to write many times, 'If you tilt your head, you will see the face,'" said Mr. Furuse, who is director of the publications department at the Center for Global Communications, a research institute affiliated with International University of Japan.

So in the latest example of Japan seizing upon a Western idea, adapting it to their culture and improving upon it, Japanese computer users have evolved a unique set of emoticons. The Japanese smileys are intricate in their design, somewhat ambiguous in their expression and, in what many here would argue is a big advance, are right side up instead of sideways.

The basic smiley in Japan is (^_^) and is much easier to recognize as a face than the Western version. But since the mouth doesn't curl upward (no character on the keyboard can do that), the Japanese smiley is somewhat harder to understand without knowing the context.

"It's the same with Noh masks," said Miho Ueda, head of the Internet division at Isenet, a networking company, referring to the masks with blank expressions used in a traditional form of Japanese drama. "They may appear expressionless to beginners, but they can be full of emotion if you understand."

Other emoticons are more clearly specific to Japanese culture. The girl's smile is depicted as (^.^) and uses a dot for the mouth, because it is still considered impolite for women to bare their teeth in a grin, to the extent that some women still cover their mouths with their hand when they laugh. The so-called banzai smiley is written \(^_^)/ or \(^o^)/ and shows a character with arms raised in a traditional cheer.

Electronic mail and computer bulletin boards are used far less in Japan than in Western countries. This is in part because the Japanese language, with its thousands of complex Chinese characters known as kanji, is not as keyboard-friendly as Latin-based alphabets. Also, market barriers and heavy regulations have kept personal computers and telecommunications very expensive.

But those obstacles are being overcome, sales of PCs are soaring, and Japan is getting wired. And as the on-line culture evolves here, it is turning out to be slightly different from that in the West, at least as shown by what the Japanese call *kao maaku*, or face marks.

Some specialists familiar with on-line services in Japan and elsewhere say Japanese use the face marks more often than Westerners do. This could be because Japanese are used to looking at pictographs, since their written language is based on such characters.

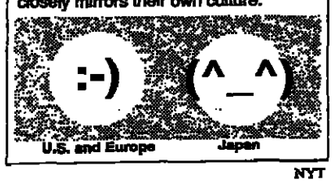
It could also reflect that even when they are off line, Japanese people do not express everything clearly in words. They tend to speak in a vague manner, relying on facial expressions and the other person's understanding of the context to get the idea across.

"If it's only words, it's hard to express your feeling to the other party," said Tadahisa Hamada, an official at PC

See FACE, Page 6

On-Line Smiles

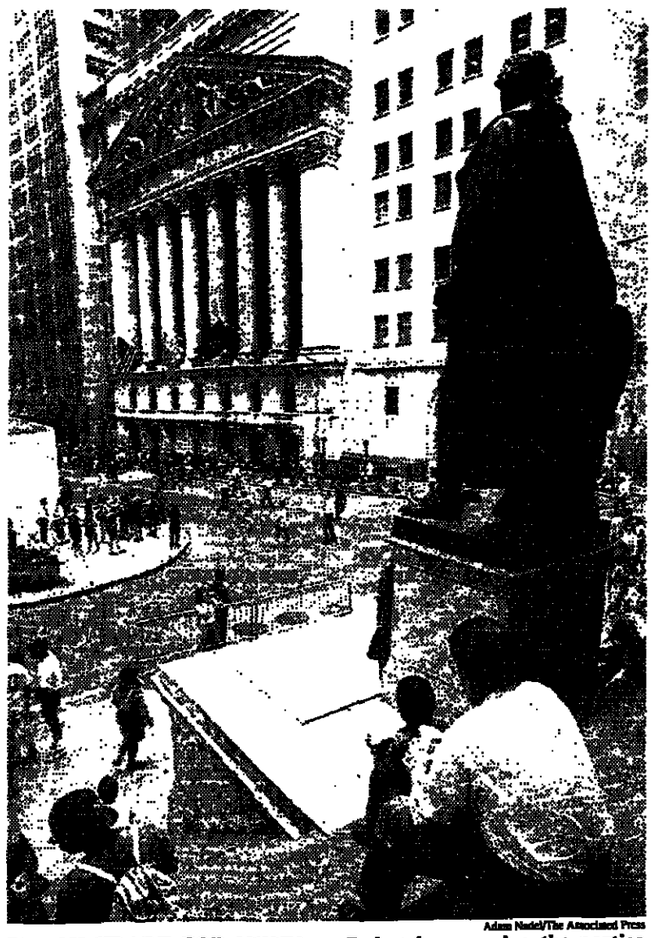
Japanese Internet users have developed a set of symbols that more closely mirrors their own culture.



NYT

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lire	Tunisia	1.250 Din
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20



Adam Nadel/The Associated Press

BLOCK TRADE FOR NYSE? — Pedestrians passing the portico front of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday. Exchange officials are considering a move after 93 years on Wall Street. Page 11.

AGENDA

U.S. Warns Troops In Bosnia of Threats

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. peacekeeping troops in Bosnia, which with all NATO forces have been on highest alert since Monday, face possible specific threats against their camps, the Defense Department said Tuesday.

"We are prepared for possible attacks," a spokesman, Ken Bacon, said. "We have seen people attempting to survey specific camps," he said, adding, "We think it's important to keep our security at the highest possible level."

Earlier article, Page 6.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down	Down
57.70	0.10%
5647.28	138.71

The Dollar

New York,	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.4765	1.4779
Pound	1.5493	1.551
Yen	107.67	107.65
FF	5.0575	5.0605

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Security vs. Cost/ **Industry Fights 'Unrealistic' Plans**

Who Should Pay for Making Air Travel Safer?

This article was reported by Adam Bryant, John H. Cushman Jr. and Christopher Drew and was written by Mr. Drew.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On April 3, 1989, the 103d day after a bomb destroyed Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, President George Bush met with families of the victims and pledged that the government would take dramatic action to keep such a disaster from happening again.

Later that day, Mr. Bush's transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, announced sweeping proposals to defy terrorists and to seal an airline security system filled with dangerous holes.

Airports would be reshaped by "the most effective security measures we can devise," Mr. Skinner said, adding, "We are not going to let cost get in the way of security."

But seven years later, America's largest airports remain vulnerable. And amid suspicions that a bomb may have destroyed Trans World Airlines Flight 800 on July 17, President Bill Clinton and top lawmakers are calling for new security measures in words that eerily echo those used before.

Time and again, through both Republican and Democratic administrations, what Mr. Skinner promised would not happen again is exactly what has happened.

Bitter fights over the huge cost — and who should pay to deal with such a vague threat — have derailed the biggest proposals.

Top federal officials complain that the airline industry, which typically has paid for its own security, has resisted many of their demands for improvement. The industry has hired William H. Webster, former director of the FBI and the CIA, as part of its lobbying effort against important security measures.

The airlines, locked in cutthroat competition, have argued that some of the proposals were unrealistic and overzealous and would have crippled the travel system with costly delays.

The government's boldest plan — to require the installation of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of new bomb-detection machines at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York and other gateways — foundered quickly amid questions about whether the technology worked well enough to justify the cost.

Interviews and a close examination of several issues show that the industry's lobby — one of the most forceful in Washington — has stymied other measures with help from allies in Congress.

Asked to describe the airlines' attitude toward the changes he proposed, Mr. Skinner, who left office in 1991, responded last week with two words: "highly resistant."

NOW, as investigators comb the retrieved wreckage of Flight 800, the airlines are gearing up for another big lobbying battle, and some of the same fights are about to be replayed.

Federal officials say steps to thwart terrorists — including a new drive to install bomb-detecting machines, which are now being used at a number of foreign airports — could cost more than $1 billion a year. Several lawmakers have proposed adding a tax of a few dollars to the cost of each passenger ticket to help the airlines pay for the changes, and a commission headed by Vice President Al Gore will also make recommendations.

But the airlines argue that they should no longer bear the chief burden of securing such a vast system, which handles more than 1.5 million passengers a day. They say they have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on security — much of it in years when the industry, now profitable, was strapped for money — and the government should pay any new costs.

When President Bush and Mr. Skinner announced their initiative in 1989, it looked as though there would be no room for skeptics.

After commiserating with the Pan Am families at the White House, Mr. Skinner announced that the government would require the installation of up to 100 bomb detectors at Kennedy Airport and about 40 other airports handling flights to and from the United States. Congress quickly ratified the plan.

The urgency seemed clear to anyone who had seen pictures of the Lockerbie crash, which killed 270 people. The giant Boeing 747, on its way home from Germany, had been ripped into thousands of pieces by a small plastic explosive. Investigators believe the bomb was hidden in a radio-cassette player in a checked suitcase, probably by terrorists from Libya.

It was just the kind of device that could easily have eluded detection by X-ray scanners. And it seemed to signal a frightening new era of vulnerability for air travelers.

The FAA quickly stepped up its checks on existing security arrangements, sending out undercover agents with metal detonators and other bomb parts to test the low-paid — and sometimes inattentive — workers who ran the X-ray scanners at airport concourses.

The agency also ordered airlines and airports to tighten controls on restricted areas, improve X-ray equipment and increase security training, and most of them responded.

But critics, led by security experts and groups of the Pan Am victims' families, clamored for other measures.

After investigators found that some baggage clerks who had worked on the Pan Am flight in Frankfurt had criminal records, the critics also asked that background inquiries, including checks of criminal records, be done on all airline and airport workers with access to sensitive areas.

Nearly all the proposals won endorsements in 1990 from a commission appointed by Mr. Bush. And Congress quickly approved most of them, including the criminal background checks, in the Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990.

But even then, doubts were sprouting about some of the measures. And it was the commission itself, with former Labor Secretary Ann McLaughlin as its chairwoman, that rejected the most important one — the rush to get some kind of bomb detectors into airports.

The pivotal moment came in April 1990 when Ms. McLaughlin and other commission members visited Kennedy Airport, where TWA was testing one of the devices.

What happened there continues to echo in a debate about just how fast and foolproof a bomb-detection machine has to be before it is worth deploying.

The best hope at the time was a van-sized machine that cost $750,000 and weighed 10 tons. Mr. Skinner had called the machines "a major technological breakthrough" and "the best available technology to detect explosives." He said he expected the airlines to cover the cost of installing them over the next two years or so, a figure estimated at up to $100 million.

But at that point, only a handful of the machines existed, and they suffered from high false-alarm rates. And the airlines wanted nothing to do with them.

THEN came the commission's visit to Kennedy Airport. About 20 people watched as a two-pound (a bit less than a kilogram) lump of plastic explosives — about the size of a submarine sandwich — was placed inside luggage and put through the machine. In 10 tries, the machine detected the explosives eight times.

When the machine was tested with smaller amounts of explosives — about a pound, perhaps a little more than the amount believed to have been on the Pan Am plane — they went undetected almost every time.

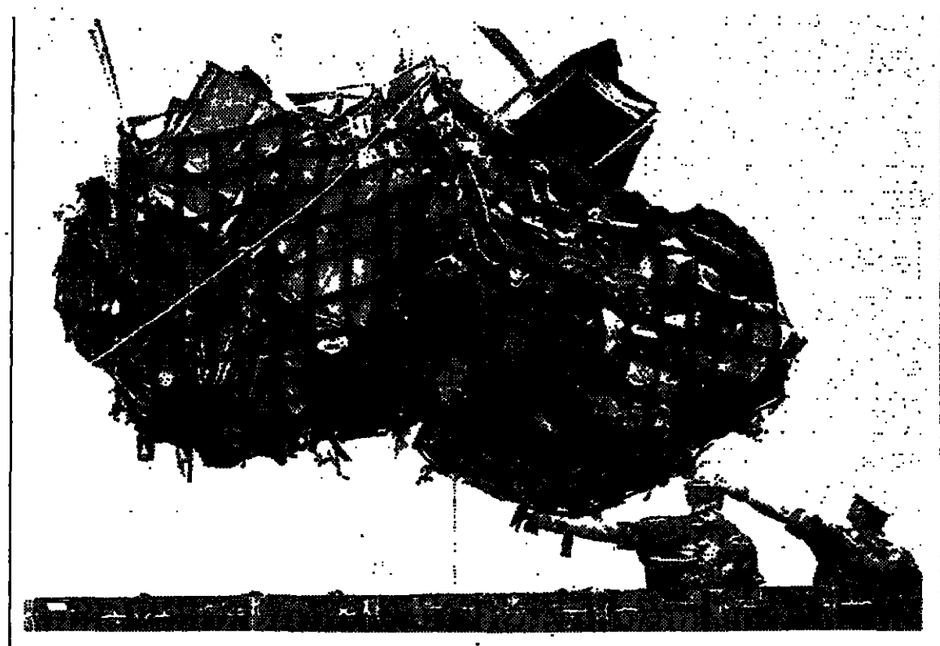
In its report, the panel called the results of the test "startling" and recommended against installation at that point. Congress quickly agreed and reversed itself.

The next big fight came over the plan to require background checks on airline workers. And this time it would be the airlines' ties to Congress that would prove decisive.

Under the agency's plan, hundreds of thousands of airline employees, and any new employees would have been fingerprinted.

When the FAA released a draft in 1992, the industry turned out in force to protest.

In September 1992, the FAA sharply scaled back its proposal. Congress then endorsed that approach, starting the process all over again.



The New York Times

William H. Webster, former head of the CIA and FBI, now lobbies for the airlines against expensive air safety measures. At left, wreckage from TWA's fatal Flight 800.

Mark Lennihan/The Associated Press

A machine hailed as a 'technological breakthrough' to detect explosives in luggage — though it missed some bombs — weighed 10 tons, cost $750,000 and would have taken $100 million to install.

Disputes Cloud TWA Inquiry

FBI Tests Fail to Confirm On-Site Evidence of Bomb

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Over and over in the past four weeks, the experts examining the wreckage of TWA Flight 800 have repeated the same dispiriting drill, cycling quickly from exciting discovery to disappointment to dispute.

After navy salvage experts bring up mangled parts of the plane from the ocean floor, federal explosives experts subject some pieces, ones they believe might hold residue from a bomb, to a test by an expensive, portable explosives detection machine.

Several times that machine has spit out results that indicate the presence of plastic explosives, so those pieces have been sent for further tests at the FBI's laboratory in Washington.

But the FBI examinations have never confirmed the positive results achieved near the crash site. As a result, the FBI's lead investigator keeps announcing that no hard evidence of a bomb has been found.

The episodes have frustrated investigators, some of whom are convinced that a bomb destroyed the aircraft and hold great faith in the original tests. The incidents have also produced confusion and questions.

Among the questions: What is the quality of the forensic-testing technology being used in the crash investigation, and does the failure to confirm the preliminary results mean that the detection machines were wrong? Or does it mean that the results were valid but merely did not repeat themselves when subjected to a subsequent, more sustained and sophisticated scientific procedure?

None of the questions have yielded unanimous answers. Opinions of the portable bomb-detection machine vary.

Its advocates portray it as virtually infallible, and offer an array of statistics and anecdotes to support their claims. Its detractors, principally FBI officials, believe it can be "tricked" into inaccurate results, so they trust only the results produced in a laboratory environment.

But any number of senior federal investigators, including agents with both the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, have said emphatically, if privately, that the preliminary positive findings made over the past several weeks do have a basic validity.

They believe that more definitive results will come and that the negative results to date from the FBI's lab reflect only that the parts tested were not taken from areas close enough to the bomb site to hold enough bomb residue for clear, indisputable confirmation.

■ 4th Engine Found

Salvagers found the last of four engines from Flight 800 and were seeking small pieces of wreckage that could hold more clues to the disaster, Reuters reported from New York.

"This is slugging away and it's finding those little pieces that we hope are going to tell us what happened," said Robert Francis, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. He indicated that with only about 50 percent of the aircraft retrieved, salvage crews still had much work to do.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Airline Workers End Strike in Nice

PARIS (Reuters) — Air service to Nice returned to normal Tuesday after workers at the southern French city's airport won a pay increase and voted to end a strike against France's two state-run airlines after three days, officials said.

The favorable vote came after the management of Air France and Air France Europe agreed to give strikers a bonus of 1,090 francs ($218) plus a wage increase of 102 francs a month, essentially meeting their demands, Air France said.

Typhoon Strikes Southwest Japan

TOKYO (AP) — A typhoon designated Kirk left two people missing and thousands without electricity in southwest Japan late Tuesday as it headed toward the main Japanese islands. A helicopter rescued one of two U.S. servicemen, who were found clinging to a raft by Japanese coast guard officials, but the other was lost in high seas. At least 104 flights for Japan's southern islands were canceled or delayed Tuesday.

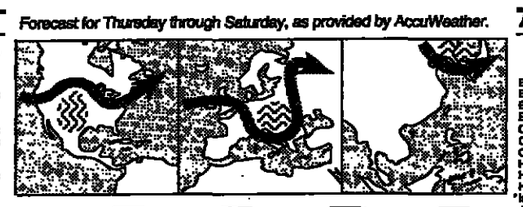
Swissair AG said it plans to hire as many as 300 foreign cabin staff in Thailand and India in order to cut costs. The airline said no jobs for Swiss nationals will be eliminated. *(Bloomberg)*

To alleviate traffic congestion in Jakarta, officials have decided to charge motorists to drive into crowded areas beginning next year. *(AP)*

Flights to the United States by Venezuela's state-run Zuliana airline have been suspended to comply with an agreement that ended a brief safety dispute. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Continued cool and unsettled across New England. The mild-Atlantic states and the Ohio Valley start cool but warm toward normal by the weekend. It could thunderstorm in these areas Thursday. The Rockies and Southwest will stay hot and dry under blazing sun, while the Northwest cools.

Europe
London, Paris and Amsterdam will be mainly dry and seasonable with sun. Cool and damp in Berlin and Warsaw Thursday, then turning warmer and more settled. Sunshine and hot in Madrid. Southeast Europe will become cool and unsettled by the weekend. Moscow will remain seasonably warm.

Asia
Turning cooler across Japan with scattered showers and storms through Friday as the remnants of Kirk affect the nation. Beijing will be mainly dry with a warming trend, while Hong Kong and Singapore stay typically hot and steamy with a stray thunderstorm possible each day.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	28/79	15/59 s	26/77	16/61 s
Amsterdam	22/71	13/55 pc	23/73	13/55 pc
Ankara	28/82	13/55 s	32/89	12/53 s
Athens	31/88	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 s
Barcelona	23/73	17/62 pc	24/75	16/64 pc
Belgrade	28/82	14/57 pc	28/82	15/59 pc
Berlin	16/61	11/52 r	19/66	14/57 c
Brussels	23/73	13/55 pc	23/73	13/55 s
Budapest	28/79	17/62 pc	28/79	16/61 pc
Copenhagen	21/70	16/61 r	22/71	15/59 r
Costa Del Sol	29/82	16/61 s	29/79	16/64 s
Dublin	21/70	14/57 pc	21/70	14/57 r
Edinburgh	21/70	13/55 pc	22/71	13/55 c
Florence	28/82	14/57 s	28/82	16/61 pc
Frankfurt	20/68	14/57 pc	21/70	14/57 sh
Geneva	21/70	13/55 r	23/73	12/53 c
Helsinki	23/73	13/55 s	24/75	14/57 c
Istanbul	30/86	18/64 s	29/84	19/66 s
Las Palmas	24/75	17/62 s	23/73	17/62 s
Lisbon	28/79	15/61 s	25/77	17/62 s
London	20/68	12/53 pc	24/75	16/61 pc
Madrid	32/89	18/61 s	33/89	16/61 pc
Mallorca	22/71	18/64 pc	23/73	18/64 pc
Milan	27/80	17/62 pc	28/82	16/61 c
Moscow	22/71	12/53 s	25/77	14/57 s
Munich	19/66	11/52 r	21/70	11/52 r
Nice	25/77	19/66 pc	25/77	19/66 pc
Oslo	19/66	12/53 pc	20/68	16/61 s
Paris	22/71	13/55 pc	25/77	13/55 pc
Prague	20/68	12/53 sh	21/70	13/55 sh
Reykjavik	11/52	8/46 r	9/48	3/37 c
Rome	28/82	17/62 pc	27/80	19/66 pc
St. Petersburg	23/73	16/61 s	25/77	15/59 c
Stockholm	24/75	15/59 pc	23/73	16/61 c
Strasbourg	23/73	13/55 r	24/75	13/55 pc
Tallinn	23/73	15/61 s	25/77	17/62 c
Venice	28/79	17/62 pc	28/79	17/62 t
Vienna	19/66	12/53 sh	25/77	14/57 pc
Warsaw	21/70	13/55 r	23/73	13/55 c
Zurich	21/70	13/55 r	23/73	12/53 c

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	42/107	30/86 s	42/107	30/86 s
Beirut	31/88	23/73 s	32/89	24/75 s
Cairo	35/95	22/71 s	37/99	23/73 s
Damascus	39/100	18/64 s	36/97	19/66 s
Jerusalem	31/88	16/64 s	33/91	18/64 s
Luxor	41/105	21/70 s	41/105	23/73 s
Riyadh	44/111	28/79 s	44/111	28/82 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Balikpapan	33/91	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Bangkok	33/91	27/80 t	30/86	25/77 sh
Beijing	32/89	22/71 pc	32/89	24/75 s
Bombay	29/82	24/75 t	29/84	24/75 r
Calcutta	32/89	29/79 t	32/89	24/75 sh
Cheng Mai	31/88	25/79 r	31/88	24/73 sh
Colombo	29/82	25/77 t	29/82	25/77 t
Hanoi	36/95	27/80 pc	33/91	28/79 pc
Ho Chi Ming City	33/91	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 t
Hong Kong	32/89	26/79 t	31/88	26/77 pc
Islamabad	39/91	23/82 pc	42/107	29/84 s
Jakarta	31/88	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 pc
Karachi	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	25/77 pc
Kuala Lumpur	32/89	23/73 t	32/89	23/73 c
Kota	31/88	22/71 pc	30/86	22/71 pc
Manila	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
New Delhi	32/89	27/80 c	35/95	28/79 t
Phnom Penh	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 c
Bangkok	33/91	27/80 t	30/86	25/77 sh
Rangoon	32/89	26/79 t	29/84	25/77 sh
Seoul	32/89	21/70 sh	29/84	19/66 pc
Vientiane	34/93	26/82 pc	33/91	26/79 pc
Shanghai	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Singapore	32/89	25/77 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Taipei	33/91	25/79 s	33/91	26/79 pc
Tokyo	30/86	24/75 t	29/84	22/71 c

Africa

Algiers	32/89	21/70 pc	31/88	20/68 s
Cape Town	12/53	4/39 s	19/84	7/44 s
Casablanca	21/70	13/55 s	20/68	17/62 s
Harare	22/73	14/57 c	23/73	15/59 c
Lagos	28/82	23/73 c	27/80	22/71 c
Nairobi	24/75	11/52 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Tunis	37/99	20/79 s	38/100	23/73 s

North America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	18/64	9/48 pc	17/62	11/52 c
Atlanta	30/86	20/68 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Boston	24/75	17/62 pc	27/80	17/62 pc
Chicago	28/84	17/62 t	29/79	14/57 pc
Dallas	34/93	23/73 s	34/93	23/73 s
Denver	31/88	15/59 pc	34/93	18/61 s
Detroit	29/84	19/66 pc	29/79	15/59 t
Honolulu	32/89	23/73 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Houston	34/93	21/70 pc	34/93	22/71 s
Los Angeles	33/91	19/66 s	32/89	19/66 pc
Miami	33/91	28/79 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Minneapolis	27/80	15/59 s	24/75	15/59 pc
Montreal	23/73	13/55 s	23/73	13/55 c
Nassau	32/89	24/75 t	33/91	24/75 pc
New York	27/80	19/66 pc	28/82	19/66 pc
Orlando	33/91	24/75 t	34/93	24/75 t
Phoenix	44/111	31/88 s	44/111	31/88 pc
San Fran.	20/79	14/57 s	24/75	14/57 pc
Seattle	29/84	13/55 s	25/79	12/53 pc
Toronto	28/79	13/55 pc	23/73	13/55 t
Vancouver	24/75	12/53 s	23/73	12/53 pc
Washington	28/82	18/64 s	29/84	20/68 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	22/71	7/44 pc	20/68	11/52 pc
Caracas	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Lima	18/64	15/59 c	18/64	15/59 c
Mexico City	23/73	12/53 c	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	20/68 pc	25/77	18/64 pc
Santiago	12/53	3/37 c	14/57	4/39 s

Oceania

Auckland	13/55	7/44 pc	13/55	7/44 c
Sydney	24/75	12/53 s	21/70	9/48 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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CAMPAIGN '96

The Republicans in San Diego

Avoiding the Pitfalls of Houston '92

One Debacle Is Enough, Republican Advisers Insist

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — This is a convention run by revisionists, determined to obscure if not rewrite recent history, to the *electoral advantage of the Republican* Party.

Bob Dole and his managers want to erase memories of the shrill animosity that marked their party's convention four years ago in Houston. They want to rub the edges off the confrontational record of the Republican-controlled 104th Congress, especially that of the House of Representatives.

They want to consign this year's party platform to the dustbin of history even before it is passed.

The platform may be more conservative than it was in 1992, the delegates may be more unyieldingly conservative than they were in 1992, but the television face of this convention will be more moderate, if the managers have their way.

The real audience, the one that will decide who lives at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue after Jan. 20, is not in the convention hall but out there in videoland, and it is far more moderate than the delegates.

For the men and women who face the uphill task of defeating President Bill Clinton, if not for the more outspoken conservatives among the delegates here, the first order of business is to make San Diego the non-Houston.

They are not shy about admitting it. For example, Nelson Warfield, Mr. Dole's press secretary, volunteered: "There's a story to be written here, and the story is, this is not Houston."

Houston, after all, was followed by the defeat of George Bush, who entered his hometown convention a favorite for re-election, yet lost.

Mr. Dole and his circle have thought a lot about that and concluded, as one of his advisers said recently, "We may not have murdered our candidate right there, but we tied lead weights around his ankles and sent him out to take his licking."

The people who ran things four years ago are out, and people who made Republican images in happier days are back — people like Michael Deaver, the Michelangelo of the balloon drop, and the joint impresarios in San Diego, William Greener 3d and Paul Manafort, who both made their names in the 1980s, the heyday of Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, ill with Alzheimer's disease, was not here, but Billy Graham,

NEWS ANALYSIS

Jack Kemp and others appeared in a loving film about the Reagan era, when the Republicans seemed on the way to *lasting majority-party status.*

Then Nancy Reagan came on, cheered to the rafters. She brought many to tears as she spoke of the long good-bye her husband's illness represented.

Charles Black, once Mr. Manafort's partner in the consulting business, observed that no fewer than 128 people spoke at Houston, where some of the speakers were actually permitted to say what they thought.

"Four of those 128 people said things that were considered too controversial, too right-wing, and all of the coverage that came out of that convention concerned those four," Mr. Black told a group of reporters. "I don't consider that your fault. I consider it our fault, and we're trying to do better."

So, there will be no Pat Buchanan this time, no Marilyn Quayle — they were two of the speakers with a snarl last time — and those who have been invited to speak have been told how long to talk, what subjects to address and how to treat them. Craig Fuller, the permissive 1992 manager who approved Mr. Buchanan's text, is a forlorn, forgotten man in 1996.

A thoroughly pro-Dole senator, accustomed to having his own way, grumbled over the weekend about "brainwashing" after his indoctrination session. Colin Powell is popular enough, and the managers wanted him badly enough, that he could (and did) negotiate the terms of his appearance Monday night, which produced the kind of boffo television politicians dream about. Few others could.

The result is that some Republican office-holders with demonstrated appeal to the kinds of urban and suburban voters who hold the key to a Dole comeback, like Governors Pete Wilson of California and George Pataki of New York, will not be making substantive speeches here.

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York and Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles, who were hailed as party heroes when they won three years ago, are not bothering to come to San Diego.

The big danger, of course, is that in making sure nobody disrupts the message of reassurance to be sent from San Diego, everything will seem so relentlessly scripted that it resembles a meeting of a party plenum in the old Soviet Union. Those didn't make for very lively television.

Better dull, say the Republicans, than divisive. And those who do speak will keep to their allotted three, five, or ten minutes — or else. Haley Barbour, the party chairman, gave them the word again just a few hours before the first gavel fell.

"I'll be darned," he told a television interviewer, "if on my watch, Colin Powell or Bob Dole or somebody is going to speak after prime time, like happened in Houston."

After exorcising the ghosts of Houston, San Diego has other work to do. Polls show that the permanent chairman of this convention, Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House, is one of the less-popular political figures of recent history.

So the managers have a bold plan. They will give Congress a new identity. No more talk about the Congress That Shut Down Government or the Gingrich Revolution; the script calls for the unveiling later this week of the presumably much more salable Common Sense Congress.

Mr. Kemp, left, and Mr. Dole lunching with their wives at a Mexican restaurant in San Diego's "Old Town."

Reagan, Absent, Is a Powerful Presence

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Ronald Reagan is staying home, his memory diminished by Alzheimer's disease. But while the former president is missing his first Republican convention in three decades, he is omnipresent here nonetheless.

In speech after speech, Mr. Reagan's name is evoked, and his vision of sunny conservatism seems as dominant as the iconic images of the Gipper created for the tribute to him Monday night inside the convention hall.

Living former presidents are the ghosts of politics past at most conventions. If not snubbed or erased from the official record, like Lyndon Johnson in 1972 and Richard Nixon in 1976, they are often reduced to faces in the crowd, trotted out like old-timers at a midsummer baseball game for a tip of the cap. Mr. Reagan has avoided that fate, emerging as a figure of increasing relevance within his party at the same time the party honors him with nostalgic words and pictures.

In a party struggling with the concept of a big tent, Mr. Reagan, even at age 85, is the center pole. He is the one figure who can appeal equally to the various factions, and he is also the common bond between Bob Dole and his running mate, Jack Kemp.

"One man, Ronald Reagan, really did start it all," Mr. Dole said at a rally marking his arrival in San Diego where he was introduced by Michael Reagan, the former president's son. "And we are thinking of him today. God bless Ronald Reagan."

It was Mr. Reagan who 15 years ago began to put into effect the supply-side theories championed by Mr. Kemp. Mr. Dole once disparaged the idea that large tax cuts would spur economic growth, but he has now embraced it as the centerpiece of his presidential campaign.

When Mr. Dole entered the national scene as President Gerald Ford's running mate in 1976, he was viewed as a link to Mr. Reagan, who had challenged Mr. Ford for the nomination and nearly defeated the incumbent. Mr. Dole's campaign advisers then came out of the Reagan camp, and they have re-emerged 20 years later as inside operators for the Dole-Kemp ticket. As soon as Mr. Kemp got the nod last week, two old Reagan hands, John Sears and Charles Black, signed up to advise him.

With tax-cutting economics now firmly established as the central issue of the Dole-Kemp campaign, the Republicans are defining their mission in simple terms: complete the Reagan revolution.

"Now it is up to us to finish the job and win the Reagan revolution once and for all," Mr. Dole said after his introduction by Michael Reagan.

Mr. Reagan's role in the record levels the federal deficit reached during his administration is not a problem for anyone at this convention. The problem, Mr. Dole argued, was that "when Ronald Reagan was in the White House, the Democrats in Congress wouldn't cut spending."

Mr. Dole edited out his own ambiguous history during the Reagan era, when he supported tax cuts as well as legislation that undid much of the supply-side program.

But the Reagan mystique was never one of dollars and cents. When the Republicans recaptured the House and its freshmen members made their charge through the halls of Congress in 1995, they declared themselves, in the words of Representative Sam Brownback of Kansas, the "sons and daughters of Ronald Reagan."

ELECTION *NOTES*

Party's Plain Folks Kept Under Wraps

SAN DIEGO — Convention planners are very worried that their real Americans might get rattled.

"These are folks who really are not public people," said Bob Dole's convention manager, Paul Manafort, explaining why he would not reveal the names of the nonpoliticians to be showcased in the convention. "We're anxious not to expose them."

Of course, Mr. Manafort hopes to expose them to millions of television viewers this week, making them famous for not being famous. But journalists want to contact them beforehand to check details of their stories.

The people are supposed to illustrate the virtues of Republican positions, and to demonstrate that Republicans pay attention to regular folks, officials said. In the convention schedule each one is listed simply as "Main Street American." *(NYT)*

Straying From Script

SAN DIEGO — For most of the convention's first evening, the television networks refused to follow the tightly choreographed script for the Republican convention.

The major networks ignored former President Gerald Ford and other prominent speakers. ABC didn't bother to carry another former president, George Bush. NBC even cut away from Mr. Ford to interview Bob Dole's nemesis, Patrick Buchanan.

The CBS anchor, Dan Rather, for his part, stressed the difference between the mostly conservative white delegates and the diversity of faces on the podium. "You'll be seeing a quite different party, the one that Bob Dole wants you to see," he said.

But in the session's final 40 minutes, the Republicans seized the initiative with a series of emotionally charged moments that no amount of network commentary could neutralize.

First there was a moving video tribute to Ronald Reagan, narrated by the Gipper himself. Then Nancy Reagan, her voice breaking, told the delegates of "the long good-bye" of her husband's struggle with Alzheimer's disease. Finally Colin Powell, saluting Mr. Reagan's oversized video image, electrified the convention with a seamless speech about his commitment to the Republican Party and "restoring the American dream."

Only a brief moment of televised disunity marred the image the Republicans sought. "NBC Nightly News" showed three abortion-rights supporters — Governor Pete Wilson of California, Governor William Weld of Massachusetts and Senator Olympia Snowe of Maine — being shouted down by abortion foes. *(WP)*

$1.3 Million Shuffle

SAN DIEGO — The Republican Party abruptly changed its plans for financing its own television coverage of the convention. The San Diego tourist board returned a $1.3 million contribution from Amway Corp. that was to have gone to broadcasting "unfiltered" convention coverage on the Family Channel, and Amway immediately donated the money to a different convention committee "to defray convention costs."

The money shift means the Republican National Committee will use part of the $12.4 million it receives in public funds to finance the convention to pay for the Family Channel broadcast. The Amway money now goes to the separate, nonpartisan San Diego Host Committee, which raises private donations to supplement the public financing of the convention.

The change in financing came after the Democratic National Committee filed a complaint with the Federal Election Commission about the Amway donation, claiming it was an illegal corporate contribution. *(WP)*

What Rough Planks?

SAN DIEGO — Dissent over abortion was muted, other sharp edges were rounded, and the Republican platform was officially presented to and adopted during broad daylight when most Americans who were free to watch television were watching Oprah or the soaps.

"They said we would dissolve in discord," Representative Henry Hyde of Illinois, the Platform Committee chairman, told the convention, "but here we are in strong unity." *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

The mayor of Washington, Marion Barry, a Democrat, calling his trip to the Republican convention a success because he drew "attention" to Washington's difficulties: "Even negative things help." *(WP)*

These Parties Sponsored by: Corporations With Millions

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — United is the official airline, General Motors provides the official car and AT&T is the official long-distance provider, but this is not the Olympics.

Major American corporations have found a new arena to commercialize: the Republican and Democratic party conventions.

Changes to federal election law in 1994 that diluted earlier restrictions have enabled corporations to pour money, goods and services into the conventions at the greatest clip since the post-Watergate regulations 20 years ago sought to limit the influence of private interests at the political gatherings.

Experts in campaign finance estimate that when the final accounting is completed later this year, corporations and private interests will have funneled more than $25 million in cash and goods into the two conventions and footed the tab for at least one-third of all the expenses.

In 1992, the two parties raised less than half that amount — almost $11 million — from private sources to help defray their convention expenses.

"It has a corrosive effect," said Herbert E. Alexander, a political science professor at the University of Southern California and director of the Citizens' Research Foundation, a nonpartisan group that studies political financing. "It shows that any limits on campaign fund raising are meaningless."

Convention officials disagreed.

"Our sponsors' motivations for contributing to the host committee are nonpolitical in nature," said Gerald L. Parsky, chairman of the San Diego Host Committee, the main fund-raising vehicle for the Republican convention. "Their primary focus is a combination of a desire to contribute to the community and a desire to showcase their company in a commercial way."

For the Republicans, the biggest expense is the construction in the convention hall, but the donations will also be used for everything from giving parties and golf outings to the trinkets given to the delegates.

This year's heavy reliance on corporate sponsors is possible only because of the 20-year erosion of restrictions on private sponsorship of the conventions that were imposed after a scandal in the Nixon administration in 1972. A lobbyist for the ITT Corp. had contributed $400,000 to the Republican convention at a time when the administration was pursuing antitrust violations against the company.

The two parties now receive $12.4 million each from the federal government, and each will also receive millions more from the cities of Chicago and San Diego as hosts of the conventions.

Of the corporate sponsors, it is hardly surprising that the industries with the largest presence are those that have the most important issues before Congress and the executive branch. This year, the biggest donors come from the energy, defense, finance and telecommunications industries.

REAGAN: *Tribute to Ex-President Brings Tears and Applause*

Continued from Page 1

alike, wiping tears from their eyes. Mrs. Reagan herself fought back tears but, except for one faltering moment, stopped short of weeping as she told the hushed hall that every day "brings another reminder of this very long goodbye."

Mrs. Reagan remembered that at the party convention of 1992, in Houston, Mr. Reagan hinted to his audience that he was perhaps seeing signs of deteriorating health.

"Just four years ago," Mrs. Reagan said, "Ronnie stood before you and spoke what he said might be his last speech." At that, Mrs. Reagan stopped to collect her thoughts.

"I am not the speechmaker in the family, so let me close with Ronnie's words and not mine," she said. "In that last speech four years ago, he said: 'Whatever else history may say about me, when I am gone I hope it will record that I appealed to your best hopes, not your worst fears; to your confidence, rather than your doubts. And may all of you, as Americans, never forget your heroic origins.' "

Mrs. Reagan did not once mention Bob Dole, Bill Clinton or the presidential race at hand — a lack of partisanship that seemed to make her speech all the more moving.

In contrast, the videotape, part documentary and part campaign commercial, showed the high points of Mr. Reagan's presidency, including his memorable speech at the Berlin Wall, where he appealed to the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

Whatever political intent was behind the video was forgotten as Mrs. Reagan walked shyly onto the stage, her soft white dress set off only by a single string of white pears. She seemed overwhelmed, and as the applause went on and on, she mouthed "thank you" again and again.

"Ronnie's spirit, his optimism, his never-failing belief in the strength and goodness of America, is still very strong," Mrs. Reagan said. "If he were able to be here tonight, he would once again remind us of the power of each individual, urging us once again to fly as high as our wings can take us.

"I can tell you with certainty," she said, "that he still sees the shining city on the hill."

POWELL: *General Urges Delegates to Be a 'Party of Inclusion'*

Continued from Page 1

sophy that a late Republican chairman, Lee Atwater, prescribed for the party in 1989.

"A nation as great and diverse as America deserves leadership that opens its arms not only to those who have already reaped the rewards of the American dream," General Powell said, "but to those who strive and struggle each day often against daunting odds to make that dream come true.

"The Republican Party must always be the party of inclusion," he continued. "The Hispanic immigrant who became a citizen yesterday must be as precious to us as a Mayflower descendant. The descendant of a slave or of a struggling miner in Appalachia must be as welcome — and find as much appeal — in our party as any other American."

He said he had been invited to share his views by party leaders because Republicans were "big enough people to disagree on individual issues and still work for our common goal: restoring the American dream."

The speech was, in part, an upbeat recitation of common Republican themes — strengthening families so they can fight crime and drugs; relying on the free-enterprise system as a catalyst to good jobs; cutting taxes, spending and nettlesome government regulations.

But, he said, the party must "never step back from compassion" and its goals must be accomplished "in a way that does not paint all of government as the enemy."

Warming to his task and following an emotional speech by Nancy Reagan, General Powell departed from the prepared text once, stressing the need to reform the welfare system because there is "a better way" to help families than with exhaustive government programs.

The son of Jamaican immigrants who left the Bronx and rose through the military, the general has been a reluctant player in Republican Party politics.

The Dole campaign and many Republicans across the country hope that General Powell's message of inclusiveness will resonate long after the convention. They hope it will set the stage for Bob Dole's comeback and signal to wary independents, minorities and women that they should give the Republicans a fresh look.

General Powell's remarks brought delegates to their feet at certain points with chants of "Colin ! Colin!" Some of the loudest roars came when he said the party was large enough to accommodate opposing viewpoints and then again with his forceful embrace of the party's ticket — Mr. Dole and Jack Kemp.

His story and Mr. Dole's, General Powell said, were tales "with common threads."

The general gave a warm tribute to their shared struggles of war and humble roots. "I know this man," he said. "In an era of too much salesmanship and too much smooth talking, Bob Dole is a plainspoken man. A man of strength, maturity and integrity."

PARTY: *Ceremonies Over, Republicans Turn to Attack Clinton*

Continued from Page I

the American system."

"As a Republican female," she added, "I have a gender gap as an elected official. My polls always reveal that. And part of the problem is not so much our message as the way we communicate our message."

"I don't think my speech has any lines that you're going to remember," said the New York member of Congress. "The one thing I want people to remember and take away from this speech is that Bob Dole is everything that we need for this country to take us into the next century."

Even her detractors expected her speech to score points, if not for Mr. Dole, then for Ms. Molinari herself, who holds a master's degree in political communication and was home-schooled in speechmaking from the age of 5.

"I know I'm not going to give a Cuomo-esque speech of sorts," she said, referring to the 1984 Democratic keynote speech that made Mario Cuomo, then governor of New York, a national figure. "But I feel comfortable talking about Bob Dole."

A small blonde with possibly the best haircut in Congress and a smile that seems to overpower her face through the sheer force of her will, she is the swing voter her party covets: a moderate, suburban, ethnic, working woman and new mother.

Yet, her voting record is considerably more conservative than the image she cultivates. And after six years in Congress, she is better known for her camera-ready charisma than for her legislative record. *(AP, NYT)*

Away From Politics

• **Freon, the banned** refrigerant used in car air conditioners, has emerged as the No. 2 smuggling problem behind drugs along the Mexican border, according to the U.S. Customs Service. U.S. motorists can legally buy Freon made before 1996 or recycled Freon, but a dwindling supply and taxes have sent the price soaring. The gas is still inexpensive in Mexico and other developing countries, which may produce it until 2005. *(AP)*

• **Governor Parris Glendening** of Maryland, in what he acknowledged was a turnaround, said he would block any effort to legalize slot machines at racetracks or anywhere else in the state. *(WP)*

• **A mother distraught** over her newborn son's birth defect — hydrocephalus, or water on the brain — killed her husband and herself and seriously wounded the 4-month-old boy in Rochester, Minnesota. *(AP)*

• **A federal judge in** Los Angeles has refused to release Charles Keating Jr., the savings and loan swindler, from prison or to reinstate bail before a hearing next month on whether jury misconduct improperly led to his conviction in 1993. *(AP)*

• **F. Lee Bailey,** the lawyer charged with misspending U.S. government funds, billed the government for meals and 200 roses delivered to an imprisoned drug smuggler whose fortune was seized and used to pay for his defense. Mr. Bailey was jailed for six weeks over his handling of the smuggler's assets. *(AP)*

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Some Indonesian Activists to Face Subversion Charges

Leader of Illegal Party Is Among 10 Suspects

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — The Indonesian military said Tuesday that some of the 10 activists arrested this week over riots in Jakarta would be charged with subversion, which carries the death penalty.

Budiman Sudjatmiko, head of the People's Democratic Party, and nine other activists from the group that has been blamed for the July 27 riots were taken into custody Sunday and early Monday.

"We are going to await developments in the investigation," a military spokesman, Brigadier General Amir Syariffudin, said. "But of course there would be some of them who will be charged with subversion."

President Suharto has accused the group of attempting to topple the government under the guise of a pro-democracy movement.

But the military spokesman backed away from previous allegations that the Democratic People's Party, which has fewer than 200 members, was the mastermind of the violence.

"There must be somebody behind it," General Syariffudin said. "It is not possible that a young man like Budiman could do it alone."

The outlawed party pledged Tuesday to continue its struggle despite the arrests.

"It does not mean the struggle to uphold democracy in Indonesia will disappear," it said in a statement posted on the Internet computer bulletin board. "We are sure the spirit and bravery of the people has not died."

The government already has charged the leader of Indonesia's largest independent union, Muchtar Pakpahan, with subversion following the riots, the worst violence in Jakarta in more than two decades.

Mr. Muchtar has filed a lawsuit demanding to be released on the grounds that he was arrested illegally. In newly released court papers, he also said that security officials had not explained what he was accused of having done.

Mr. Muchtar said his arrest on July 30 violated an agreement with prosecutors to turn himself in a few days later. He is demanding damages of 1 million rupiah ($425) for each day he has been held.

A Jakarta district court is scheduled to hold a hearing on his suit Wednesday, one of Mr. Muchtar's lawyers said.

The lawsuit names as defendants Attorney General Singgih and four of his prosecutors.

The authorities have questioned several opposition leaders, including the ousted leader of the Indonesian Democratic Party, Megawati Sukarnoputri, as part of investigations into the riots.

Mrs. Megawati has been ordered to return for further questioning on Thursday.

The riots, in which at least four people died and more than 20 buildings were burned, erupted after police and soldiers raided the headquarters of the Indonesian Democratic Party to dislodge supporters of Mrs. Megawati.

The government has said the People's Democratic Party had infiltrated supporters of Mrs. Megawati, who is a daughter of former President Sukarno. *(Reuters, AP)*

Kim Pardons Assailed By Seoul Opposition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The opposition criticized President Kim Young Sam on Tuesday for pardoning 11 prominent persons convicted of corruption, saying that he was backtracking on his reform drive.

A former finance minister, Lee Yong Man, and a former national security adviser, Kim Jong Hwi, were among 586 prisoners to be released or pardoned under a special presidential amnesty marking Korean Independence Day on Thursday.

Those released or pardoned include nine other former government officials, bankers and businessmen convicted of corruption.

All 11 are already out of jail on suspended sentences. They will have their civil rights reinstated under the amnesty.

"This shows that the government's vociferous reform drive was nothing but a political show," the largest opposition group, the National Congress for New Politics, charged. Another opposition group, the United Liberal Democrats, said the amnesty testified to a lack of social justice under the Kim government.

Soon after he took office in 1993 as the country's first civilian leader in 32 years, Mr. Kim launched a reform drive, purging more than 3,000 officials, generals, educators and businessmen for corruption and other irregularities.

Kim Jong Hwi, who served as national security adviser to President Roh Tae Woo from 1988 to 1993, was sentenced last December to a suspended three-year term for accepting the equivalent of $295,000 in bribes over multimillion-dollar arms contracts.

The case was an outgrowth of a corruption scandal involving Mr. Roh, who has been charged with collecting $365 million in bribes from businessmen in exchange for lucrative government contracts.

Mr. Lee, who served under Mr. Roh as finance minister, was given a suspended sentence of two and a half years for taking bribes from banks in exchange for government favors.

The civil rights of a former trade minister, Ahn Byong Hwa, will also be reinstated. Mr. Ahn, a former president of the state-run Korea Electric Power Corp., was sentenced to three years in prison in 1994 for taking bribes in connection with a multibillion-dollar nuclear power plant. He was released in a special Liberation Day pardon a year ago.

Without amnesty, those freed before completing their prison terms or released with suspended sentences are barred from voting or running for office. *(AP, Reuters)*

Ahn Young Joon/The Associated Press

CLASH — Students defying a ban on a unification march battle with the police at Yonsei University in Seoul on Tuesday.

4 Sex Slaves In Philippines Seek Payment

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — At least four Philippine women, including the first to say publicly that she was a sex slave for Japanese troops during World War II, have filed for compensation from a private Japanese fund, officials said Tuesday.

Maria Rosa Henson, 68, said she would accept $18,500 in compensation from the much criticized fund. She said she also expected to receive a letter of apology from Japan's prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, and said would not accept the money unless she also received the apology.

"The apology is more important to me than the money," Ms. Henson said. "Without the apology, I will not take the money. The apology would mean Japan accepts it has committed wrongs."

Ms. Henson said she expected to receive Mr. Hashimoto's letter of apology Wednesday from a representative of the Japanese Embassy. Officials of the Asian Women's Fund, a private group initiated by the Japanese government, have told her the money will be arriving this month, she said.

She said six other Filipina "comfort women" were also accepting the money, along with Tokyo's apology. But a Philippine government official said that only four women had filed all the necessary documents.

"You cannot restore what we have already lost," another of the women, Anastacia Cortes, said. "We need many things. With the money, we can buy the food we crave before we die."

The Japanese government has refused to pay any official compensation to former sex slaves and instead formed the private Asian Women's Fund, which is offering 2 million yen to each of about 300 surviving women identified in South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan.

Most of the women, euphemistically called "comfort women" in Japan, have refused the money, demanding direct compensation from the government instead.

According to the prosecution, Mr. Yousef abandoned the computer when he and another defendant, Abdul Hakim Murad, fled an apartment in Manila after smoke from chemicals attracted the police. Mr. Parr said that Mr. Yousef explained that the smoke was created while he was teaching an "associate" to mix explosives.

"He said that if the incident in his Manila apartment had not occurred, that there would have been several airline bombings within a two-week period," Mr. Parr said.

An officer of Lila Filipina, a Manila association of comfort women, said Ms. Henson belonged to a minority group that had decided to accept payment from the fund and that most of the women had rejected the offer.

"A majority of them will not accept the fund," a Lila staff member said. "Most of them want direct compensation from the Japanese government as well as an apology." The compensation the women want is $200,000, she added. *(AP, Reuters)*

A New Weapon Against Malaria

Study Says Nitric Oxide Protects Against Worst Form of Disease

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A study indicates that cheap and widely available drugs containing nitric oxide may offer protection against cerebral malaria, the deadliest form of the tropical disease and for which there is no effective treatment, scientists said Tuesday.

The finding could lead to a relatively simple therapy that might save the lives of more than 2 million people, many of them children, who die each year of malaria, mainly in Africa and Asia.

Nicholas Anstey directed the team of American and Tanzanian doctors that studied the effect of nitric oxide on African children suffering from malaria.

He reported, contrary to the conclusion of some previous scientific work, that the new findings showed that nitric oxide helped protect victims.

He said the study could lead to the first effective treatment for cerebral malaria.

The results of the study were published in the August issue of the Journal of Experimental Medicine in the United States.

Dr. Anstey led the researchers from Duke University Medical Center and the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina.

He is now working at the Menzies School of Health Research in Darwin, Australia.

"These results suggest that a drug that would increase the level of nitric oxide in the body may be an effective treatment for cerebral malaria," said Brice Weinberg, one of the study's authors and an authority on nitric oxide.

"Since inexpensive drugs capable of delivering nitric oxide are currently available and in use for other disorders, testing for use in malaria could progress rapidly."

Forty percent of the world's population is at risk from malaria. The disease, whose symptoms include debilitating fever, is caused by a tiny parasite, Plasmodium.

This parasite is transmitted from person to person by mosquito.

The parasite invades and destroys red blood cells. It has been able to develop defenses against drugs, such as quinine, that initially offered a high degree of protection against malaria.

In cerebral malaria, red blood cells containing the parasite stick to the lining of blood vessels, causing blockage and decreasing the blood supply to parts of the brain.

Up to a third of children who develop cerebral malaria die. Some of those who recover have lasting damage, such as limb weakness and blindness.

"We treat cerebral malaria with injections of the antimalarial drug quinine, drugs for convulsions, intravenous fluids and supportive care," Dr. Anstey said. "But mostly, we just have to wait to see if the child will recover."

Dr. Anstey spent a year at the Duke-Muhimbili Clinical Research Laboratory in Tanzania, collecting blood samples from 191 children.

Some of the children were healthy, some had a mild malaria infection while others were extremely ill with cerebral malaria.

Working with three Tanzanian doctors, he assessed the children's illnesses and their diets for sources of nitrate, which can affect scientific measurements of nitric oxide by-products in the blood.

Many of the tests were carried out in Tanzania but samples were taken to Duke University Medical Center for additional laboratory analysis.

"We were surprised to find that, far from being increased in cerebral malaria, nitric oxide production was actually decreased," Dr. Anstey said. "Levels were clearly the lowest in children with cerebral malaria."

In contrast, children with the mildest form of infection, with parasites in their blood but no malaria symptoms, had increased nitric oxide production.

This suggested, Dr. Anstey said, that the compound was protecting the children from more serious forms of the disease.

Recent research has shown that nitric oxide plays many important roles in the human body, including regulation of blood pressure, brain function and immune activity.

Dr. Anstey said that some scientists, basing their findings on laboratory studies, had suggested that nitric oxide might help protect the body from malaria at moderate levels.

But the scientists believed that too much could be harmful and actually contribute to the development of cerebral malaria.

But when the Duke team measured levels of nitric oxide in the sickest Tanzanian children, they found the opposite, he said.

Agent Says Suspect Planned to Bomb Planes

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Secret Service agent has testified that the alleged terrorist Ramzi Ahmed Yousef said during his extradition from Pakistan last year that he would have blown up several jumbo jetliners within a few weeks if his plan had not been discovered.

The testimony Monday was the most damaging to emerge so far in the trial of Mr. Yousef, who is accused with two co-defendants of conspiring to plant bombs on as many as a dozen American airliners in Asia. Mr. Yousef contends that he was being tortured in a Pakistani prison while prosecutors say he was in the Philippines making preparations for the bombings.

Brian G. Parr, the special agent for the U.S. Secret Service who escorted Mr. Yousef back to the United States in February 1995, said that the defendant admitted to elements of the plot during six hours of questioning aboard the flight, and even paraded his knowledge of explosives. Mr. Yousef was extradited as the suspected mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing in 1993, but Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy of Federal District Court in Manhattan has separated those charges for a subsequent trial.

Mr. Yousef, who has insisted upon defending himself in the trial, looked shaken by the latest testimony against him. When it came time for him to cross-examine Mr. Parr, Mr. Yousef proposed that he made the statement because the Pakistani authorities wanted him to and that it was understood that Mr. Yousef "does not want his statement to be used against him in court." But Mr. Parr called this understanding "not correct."

Mr. Parr confirmed that Mr. Yousef had talked on condition that the agents interviewing him not write down or tape what he said, so that "he would have the ability to deny making the statements at a later date." But during the breaks, Mr. Parr said, he and another agent, Charles Rubin, retreated to another part of the aircraft and reconstructed the conversation in notes.

The testimony by Mr. Parr, who is assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force in New York, added a few more details to what remains a murky portrait of Mr. Yousef. According to the Secret Service agent, Mr. Yousef said he spent about six months being trained in explosives at a camp inside Afghanistan, and later was an instructor near the Afghan-Pakistani border.

Many Muslim militants received military training in Afghanistan during the guerrilla war against Soviet troops in the 1980s, some of it under the auspices of the CIA. But Mr. Yousef's 28 years would seem to make him too young to have participated in that war.

Mr. Yousef is listed by a dozen names and aliases on the federal indictment, but Mr. Parr said the defendant gave his true name as Abdul Basit Mahmoud Abdul Karim. He said that Mr. Yousef signed a waiver of his rights with the name of Baloch, which he told agents he had been using recently.

Mr. Parr also said that Mr. Yousef admitted owning the Toshiba laptop computer in which prosecutors say he stored airline schedules, chemical formulas and other details of his failed plan.

"He actually had asked us whether or not we retrieved this laptop computer and whether we had the opportunity to review several files," the agent said.

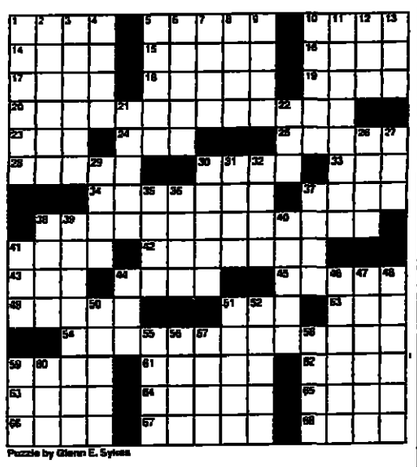
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Graycoats
5 Whirlpool alternative
10 Copycats
14 Territory
15 La Scala's city
16 Fountain treat
17 Gangster's gal
18 On one's toes
19 Capri, for one
20 "Ninotchka" with music, 1955
23 Author Umberto
24 Circumference-figuring figures
25 Kunta Kinte's tale
26 Woodcutter
30 Part of una casa
33 "La —— en Rose"
34 Rope step on a ship
37 Actor Wilder
38 "Romeo and Juliet" with music, 1957
41 Mandate
42 Confessors
43 Nav. rank
44 "Beau Geste" author P. C. ——
46 Out in front
49 Saying
51 "—— dreaming?"
53 Mao ——-tung
54 "My Sister Eileen" with music, 1953
59 On
61 Uproars
62 Demeanor
63 Fortune profilees
64 Queen —— War (1702-13 conflict)
65 Jai ——
66 Whirlpool
67 Beat
68 *Circus props*

DOWN

1 One of 12 pharaohs
2 Beethoven's Third
3 Elephant's sound
4 Polio vaccine developer
5 Cremona craftsman
6 Director Forman
7 Smart ——
8 Stoolie
9 "No" voter
10 Friend of Francisco
11 Disregard
12 Building wing
13 Fr. holy woman
21 Lean eater
22 Second Amendment advocate Abbr.
28 Wee
27 Call. in poker
29 Once, once
30 Ancient *Phoenician city*
31 Once more
32 ——-majesté
39 Romanov leader
36 Not taped
37 "You don't say!"
38 Skid row type
39 "The Bridges of Madison County" co-star
40 Not lead
41 Gender: Abbr.
44 Carried the day
46 Ballet headliner
47 Perspiring
48 Bulls' Rodman
50 Stowe character
51 "The Morning ——"
52 Untidy
55 Tie
56 Die Zeit article
57 Hollywood insider Barrett
58 Govt. agent
59 Hole in one
60 "Nightline" name



Puzzle by Glenn E. Sykes

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 13

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BRIEFLY ASIA

Hong Kong Bars Its Officials From Serving on Beijing Panel

HONG KONG — The government on Tuesday barred nearly 30,000 civil servants from joining a committee approved by China to choose Hong Kong's top official after it reverts to Chinese rule next July.

A statement said 2,000 senior civil servants and all members of the 27,000-member police force could not sit on the Selection Committee in order to ensure that "the civil service remains apolitical and that no conflicts of interest should arise."

A Beijing-appointed Preparatory Committee of 150 Hong Kong and Chinese notables will start accepting nominations Thursday from those who wish to sit on the Selection Committee, which will also choose a provisional legislature for Hong Kong after the Chinese government takeover. *(AP)*

Afghan Truce Still Uncertain

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Afghan warlord's movement denied Tuesday that it had reached a formal truce with the government, as state radio reported Monday night.

But the movement of the northern opposition leader, General Abdul Rashid Dustam, did confirm in Islamabad that fighting had ceased between forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani and a Dustam-led Supreme Coordination Council alliance while a government envoy was in the northern town of Mazar Sharif with peace proposals. "There is no cease-fire, but there is also no fighting," a Dustam spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

Cambodia Helps Rebels to Split

PHNOM PENH — The government is willing to send troops to help breakaway members of the Khmer Rouge defend themselves from guerrilla loyalists, Co-Minister of Defense Tea Banh said here on Tuesday.

"If they need us, we will strongly support them in order to make them split from the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Government sources said loyalist Khmer Rouge forces near the Thai border had attacked some of the 4,000 guerrillas who have broken with the group.

The deputy chief of staff of the government's army, Nheuk Bunchhay, said Tuesday that the breakaway forces comprise 60 percent of the guerrillas' total strength. *(AFP)*

Sri Lanka Rebels Stop Food Aid

COLOMBO — Long-range fighting raged in northern Sri Lanka on Tuesday between the army and Tamil guerrillas, military officials said, and the government accused the rebels of exacerbating a food shortage among refugees by blocking aid deliveries.

Security forces fired mortar bombs and artillery as the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam offered stiff resistance to the military advance against their political headquarters at the town of Kilinochchi, officials said.

A government spokesman said the rebels were holding up trucks in areas under their control and preventing the transport of essential food and medicine to the refugees.

"They are creating food shortages," the spokesman said. "Tigers are using food as a weapon." *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Nawaz Sharif, a Pakistani opposition leader: "The government should resign immediately or a civil disobedience campaign would be started that would be taken to its logical conclusion." *(Reuters)*

Su Chi, a spokesman for the government of Taiwan, playing down Vice President Lien Chan's U.S. stopover, which ends Wednesday but has been sharply criticized by the rival government in Beijing: "This is a simple transit in New York. Vice President Lien will take a rest in New York to adjust to time differences." *(Reuters)*

Bashir Ahmed Kichlu, general secretary of the National Conference, on its readiness to take part in legislative elections in the troubled Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir next month: "We have to face the threats. A couple of casualties will take place. Nobody can help it. We are not going to run away." *(AFP)*

PEOPLE'S VIEW

هكذا من الأصل

EUROPE

Woman Expecting 8 Babies Stirs Latest U.K. Furor

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — English tabloid newspapers are famous for their hilarious, often ribald capers. But it is hard to laugh at their latest splash — the story of "Wondermum," a 31-year-old woman who is three months pregnant with octuplets, or eight fetuses.

The News of the World, which endowed Mandy Allwood with the "Wondermum" title, is paying her an undisclosed sum for the exclusive rights to the story of her attempt to give birth to them all. If she succeeds ("The more the merrier," she is reported to have said) she will get a lot of money and make the Guinness Book of World Records.

If none of the children lives, the paper will pay nothing but her expenses, according to the paper's editor, Phil Hall. When asked what the financial arrangement would be should she give birth to fewer than eight living babies, Mr. Hall told the Guardian newspaper only that "we've agreed to discuss the situation with her should it change."

No expert in obstetrics and gynecology here thinks she will succeed, since, they say, no one ever has given birth to that many live babies at once. If she continues to try, she could have one or more severely handicapped babies, or even eight stillborn babies because of the strong likelihood of miscarriage.

She could also damage her own health and conceivably die. "It's a near-death type experience," said Preston Sacks, an infertility specialist at Washington's Columbia Hospital. "The risks to a woman's health are multiple: diabetic, high blood pressure."

He added: "The actual physical load on the mother would be horrible."

It is a kind of fertility sweepstakes, the only sure winner being the newspaper. Other players include the anti-abortion lobby, which is urging her to carry on; Max Clifford, a prominent public relations adviser she has retained, who thinks she may be worth $2 million in endorsements from companies that sell baby products; and the press in general, which has been conducting public opinion polls (Should she or shouldn't she?) and generally airing what has become the third dispute in as many weeks here about the modern technology of fertilization.

Last week's debate involved a woman who was reported to be deciding whether to abort one of the twins she was carrying. Three days of debate raged — with anti-abortion forces offering her money to keep them both and their opponents saying it should be her choice. That uproar ended abruptly when it turned out that she had terminated one of the fetuses four weeks earlier.

The week before that, controversy swirled around the 3,000 frozen embryos that, by British law, had to be destroyed because they were unclaimed by the egg and semen donors who created them and had been in storage for more than five years.

The appetite for controversy — in the nation that pioneered the world's first "test tube" baby — is insatiable. Of the three controversies, Wondermum's is easily producing the most argument.

Miss Allwood, according to the paper's "world exclusive," was taking powerful fertility drugs (Pregnyl and Metrodin) at the time she conceived, drugs that stimulate the ovaries to release eggs when they otherwise might not. In her case, the drugs caused the release of many eggs, so many that fertility experts here said they would generally counsel a woman in her condition not to have sexual intercourse. An option would be to collect the eggs, fertilize them in vitro and transfer a limited number of resulting embryos to the woman's womb.

She is reported to have had intercourse without telling her boyfriend — the father — of her condition. Well into her pregnancy, she sought the help of Kypros Nicolaides, the head of fetal medicine at Kings College Hospital, who discovered she was carrying eight fetuses. Mr. Nicolaides said in an interview that he does not know who, if anyone, was counseling the woman as she was taking the drugs, which are supposed to be available only by prescription.

Benetton Ad Doesn't Suit Poster Firms

Reuters

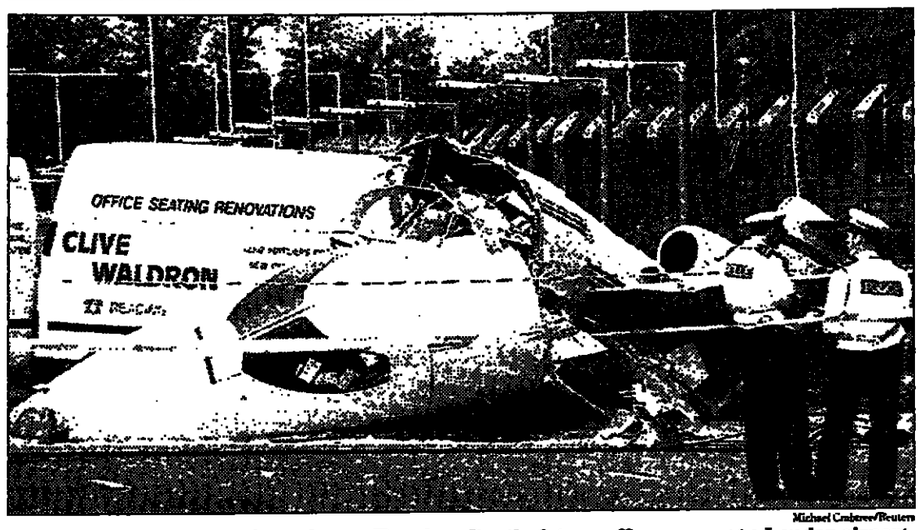
BRUSSELS — Benetton, the Italian clothes retailer, opened its latest poster campaign in Belgium on Tuesday to criticism from two of the country's largest billboard operators.

Both Post and Belgoposter refused to run the advertisements, which feature a black stallion mounting a white mare. The poster is being pasted on 400 billboards belonging to rival operators.

Since 1989, Benetton's ad campaigns have regularly caused storms. Previous posters have shown a white baby being breast-fed by a black woman, bodies stamped "HIV positive" and a nun and a priest kissing.

Charles Dejean, managing director of Belgian Posters, one of the companies that is carrying the advertisement on its billboards, said the poster is intended to promote friendship among people.

It was "much less shocking than television reports of the massacres in Burundi at peak viewing times," Mr. Dejean told Le Soir.



Michael Crabtree/Reuters

The wreckage of a private jet and a van Tuesday after the jet ran off a runway at a London airport.

4 Hurt as Private Jet Hurtles Off Runway Onto Road in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — Four people were injured Tuesday when a civilian jet ran off the runway at a military airfield in west London and crashed onto a busy highway, hitting a van, the Defense Ministry said.

The three people aboard the Spanish Lear jet received minor injuries, the police said. Rescuers had to cut the van driver out of his vehicle, but his injuries were not believed to be serious.

The police closed the busy A-40, a major route into central London.

Authorities said it was not known what caused the jet to leave the runway and shoot through a perimeter fence onto the road. Many small jets land at the airfield to avoid congestion at nearby Heathrow Airport.

Germany Formally Asks Italy to Extradite Former Nazi Captain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Germany has formally asked Italy to extradite Erich Priebke, a former SS captain who was freed by a military court in Rome after a war crimes trial but was swiftly rearrested, the Justice Ministry said Tuesday.

The German Embassy in Rome handed the extradition request to the Italian government Monday, said Bernhard Boehm, a ministry spokesman.

On Aug. 1, an Italian military tribunal reached its verdict in charges against Mr. Priebke, 83, in the 1944 Nazi massacre at the Ardeatine Caves in Rome. Mr. Priebke admitted that he took part in the execution of 335 civilians in the caves, but was cleared of acting with cruelty and premeditation, a ruling that brought the statute of limitations into force and allowed him to be freed.

He was sent back to jail when protesters mobbed the courthouse until early the next morning. After Germany said it would seek his extradition, he was formally rearrested.

He has been charged in Germany, his homeland, with two counts of murder for shooting two civilians, a charge he confessed to. Murder has no statute of limitations in Germany.

Argentina, where Mr. Priebke lived for decades after World War II, would have to give its consent before Italy could extradite him to Germany. His extradition to Italy was approved by Argentina on the promise that he would not be sent to a third country. *(AP, AFP)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Hunger Strikers in Paris Vow Not to Quit as More Join Fast

PARIS — African immigrants on the 40th day of a hunger strike to demand the right to stay in France were unbowed Tuesday after a police bid to end their protest, vowing to keep up the fast while some of the immigrants' supporters joined it.

The eviction of the 10 hunger strikers from a Paris church by riot police on Monday earned the center-right government a barrage of criticism and threats of legal action. It also led to the widening of the protest.

Police took the 10 to hospitals after the raid on the church of St. Bernard de la Chapelle. But by the end of Monday they were back at the church.

A spokesman for the strikers' support group said some 50 volunteers from human rights associations were fasting Tuesday in solidarity with the Africans. *(Reuters)*

Handgun Ban Loses in Britain

LONDON — A parliamentary committee on Tuesday rejected a nationwide ban on handguns, enraging parents of 16 children slain in a Scottish massacre and drawing charges of capitulation to the gun lobby.

The Home Affairs Select Committee concluded by a 6 to 5 majority that a nationwide ban on handguns would be impractical, would not deter armed criminals, and would cost £140 million ($217 million) in compensation to gun owners.

Police groups and the opposition Labor Party said the committee's recommendations for tighter controls were timid and unworkable.

The government said it might still impose a ban, depending on the findings of a judicial inquiry into the March 13 slaying of the 16 kindergarten children and their teacher at Dunblane, Scotland. *(AP)*

Basque Warning on 'Dirty War'

MADRID — Basque allies of Spain's new minority government warned it Tuesday to expect unspecified dire consequences if it tried to cover up a "dirty war" waged on Basque guerrillas in the 1980s under its Socialist predecessors.

"The consequences could be very serious," Xavier Arzalluz, leader of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party, told a radio interviewer.

He was referring to a government decision to keep secret the military's intelligence files on the "dirty war" under lock and key forever. The government has been accused of directing the war. *(Reuters)*

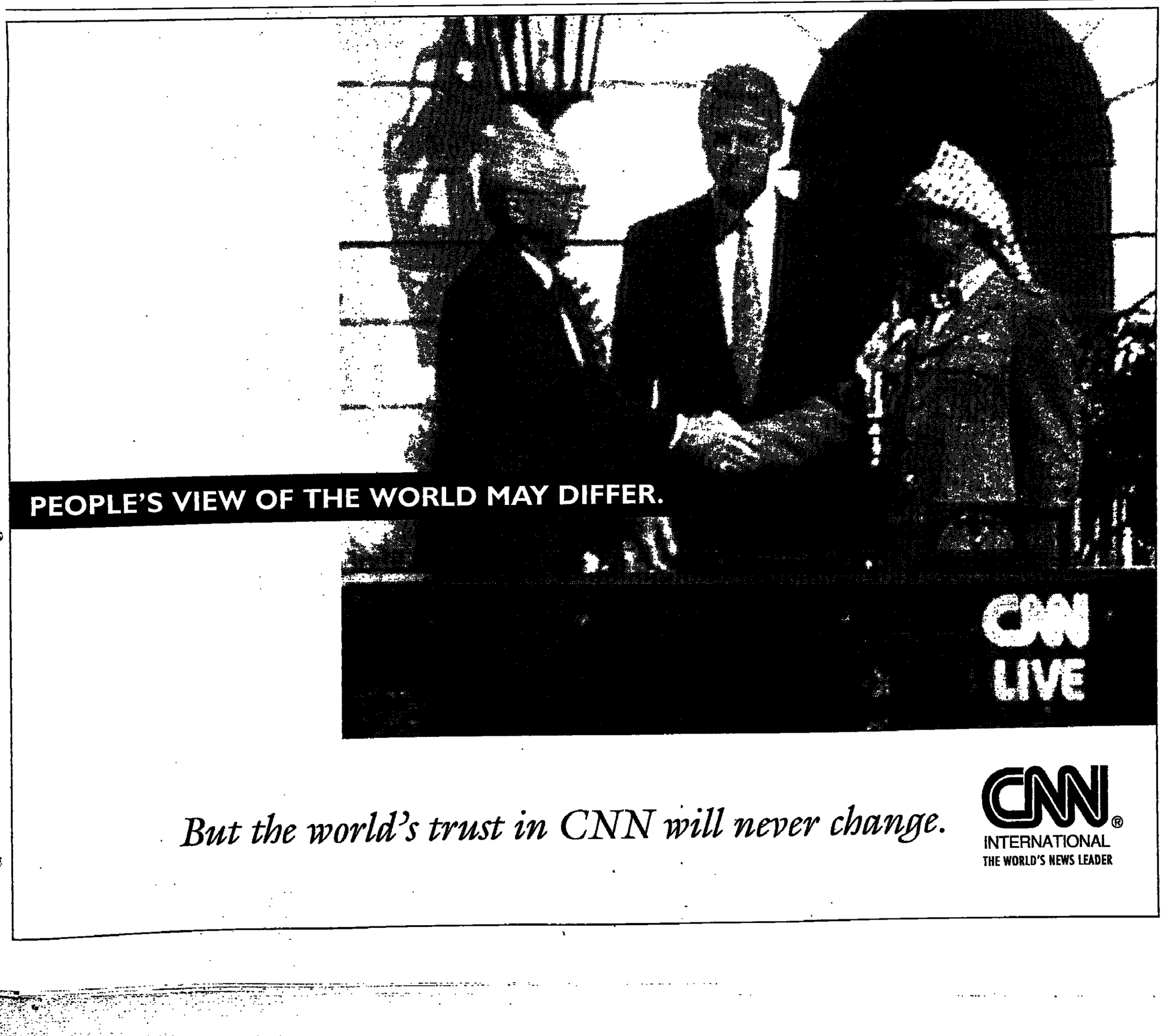
French Camp Is Ordered Shut

ANNECY, France — A court here Tuesday ordered the evacuation of a campsite at Thones in the Alpine department of Haute-Savoie because it presentsed a flood risk.

The camp manager, Claude Remillod, had refused an order by authorities to carry out safety work on the site, alongside a mountain torrent in a valley between Annecy and Clusaz, or close it down.

The campsite contains 200 campers. Mr. Remillod faces a fine of 3,000 francs ($600) for every day he fails to carry out the order.

The court order follows the death of 85 people at a campsite at Biescas, northern Spain, ravaged by flash floods last week. *(AFP)*



298 Mobile Homes to Expand Israeli West Bank Settlements

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's new conservative government is dispatching 298 mobile homes to the West Bank in its first concrete move to expand Jewish settlement in the occupied territories.

The decision, which drew despairing reactions from Palestinian leaders, confirmed the government on a course of renewed struggle for the West Bank between its 1.3 million Arabs and the 140,000 Jewish settlers whose leaders regard it as theirs by biblical patrimony.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai approved use of the government-owned trailers Monday, but the decision did not become widely known until Tuesday. A statement said the trailers would be set up "at educational and public institutions in Jewish communities in Judea and Samaria," the biblical names for the West Bank used by Jewish nationalists, but it disclosed few details.

The government declined to provide any information about where the mobile homes would be placed, apart from stating that 100 would go to the Samaria College in the settlement of Ariel. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has emphasized school-building in public explanations of his settlement plans, repeatedly using the example of kindergartens, but officials did not deny Tuesday that trailers were used primarily as temporary living quarters.

Cabinet officials sought to portray the new mobile homes as routine — and the least that could be expected from a prime minister who is a lifelong proponent of Jewish rights to live "anywhere in the land of Israel," by which he means the whole territory between the Jordan River and the sea. But Mr. Netanyahu seldom mentioned settlements in his campaign, save to promise that he would not spend much money on them.

A grim-looking Yasser Arafat, asked about the mobile homes, gave a one-sentence reaction in English outside his Gaza City headquarters.

"This is a new breach for what had been agreed upon and what had been signed," he said.

At Israel's insistence, the accords reached with Mr. Arafat to date contain no explicit ban on settlement expansion during the five-year "interim period" that began in 1994. But the two sides have agreed to base their final round of talks on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which broadly created the land-for-peace formula for Mideast peace. They have also agreed not to take steps that prejudge the outcome of those talks.

Mr. Arafat has interpreted those passages as inconsistent with new settlement activity in the territory he hopes will become the nucleus of a Palestinian state. Mr. Netanyahu has said that under his interpretation of the land-for-peace formula, Israel satisfied all its obligations with the return of the Sinai to Egypt in 1979.

"The Palestinians will not accept this kind of peace," Ahmed Abdel Rahman, a senior Arafat deputy, said. "It is not peace. It's occupation."

Israeli cabinet ministers said they would press on nevertheless.

"There are lots of open spaces in Judea and Samaria, and these spaces should be filled with houses," said Interior Minister Eliahu Suissa.

U.S. and NATO Press For Fair Polls in Bosnia

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pledged their determination Tuesday to create the best possible conditions for elections in Bosnia next month despite rising regional tensions.

But the U.S. secretary of state, Warren Christopher, and NATO's secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, agreed that the road ahead was far from smooth, as shown by an incident in which Bosnian Serb troops refused to allow troops of the alliance-led peace implementation force, or IFOR, to inspect an ammunition dump. The confrontation, which ended Tuesday when the inspection went ahead, prompted the peace force to put its troops on security alert.

"We will find some bumps in the road. We found some yesterday. IFOR will do its best so that no violations are permitted of the Dayton agreement," Mr. Solana said at a news conference after meeting with Mr. Christopher in Brussels.

"We are facing a very crucial moment . . . when the citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina will have the opportunity to elect their representatives and have the possibility of looking into the future and stop looking to the past," he added.

Mr. Christopher, who earlier met the supreme allied commander for Europe, General George Joulwan of the United States, and will be in Geneva on Wednesday to meet the presidents of Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia, echoed Mr. Solana's vow to create the best possible conditions for the Sept. 14 elections.

"The most critical priority in coming weeks is to ensure that there will be a secure environment and that there will be the kind of freedom of movement which makes possible a democratic election," he said.

The voting is intended to create common institutions for the two-part Bosnian state agreed to in last year's Dayton accord dividing Bosnia into a Serb entity and a Muslim-Croatian federation. One of the main concerns has been attempts by all three ethnic factions to deter Bosnia's hundreds of thousands of refugees from voting in their places of origin, as the rules allow them to do.

■ NATO Inspection 'Useful'

The commander of the NATO-led ground forces in Bosnia said he was satisfied that the Bosnian Serb military site he inspected Tuesday was in order, Reuters reported from Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"We gained access to the site, we were given authority to go anywhere we wanted to, so from that perspective it was a very useful visit," Lieutenant General Sir Michael Walker said. He said his inspection effectively averted a potential military conflict between the Bosnian Serb army and NATO and served to paper over at least some of the problems.

Christopher Wants Change of Pace on Russia-NATO Ties

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Tuesday that NATO and Russia should speed up development of their ties, unhindered by issues of alliance expansion, now that presidential elections were over.

"I think that we are in a period now that the Russian elections are behind us and the pace of discussions between NATO and Russia should accelerate," Mr. Christopher said after meeting with Javier Solana, the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in Brussels.

"It is important that they go forward on a track that is generally parallel with the enlargement discussions," the U.S. secretary of state said.

"We are now in a period where real progress can be made," Mr. Christopher added. "It is now timely for us to develop a relationship between NATO and Russia that will lead to the further integration of Europe."

Jockel Finck/The Associated Press

REMEMBRANCE — On the 35th anniversary of the construction of the Wall, Berliners gathered Tuesday in front of a cross for Peter Fechter, who died in 1962 while trying to escape to the West, and laid wreaths for other victims.

Envoys Scramble to Save Nuclear Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Talks to reach a treaty banning nuclear tests were disrupted by a lengthy adjournment here Tuesday after India threatened to block further discussions of the text, delegates to the United Nations disarmament conference said.

Delegations then met in smaller groups to seek a way out of the impasse. They were able to resume closed-door negotiations on the historic treaty late in the day.

Negotiators also were working to find a way around a separate last-minute threat by Iran to block the treaty.

India, the diplomats said, was hoping to prevent approval of the draft text at the conference's plenary session on Thursday. The United States wants the text to be adopted this week in time for the treaty to be brought before the UN General Assembly at its meeting in October.

The odds appear increasingly stacked against the accord, known as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Intended to prohibit all nuclear explosions, it has been in negotiation since January 1994.

"There will not be any agreement in the conference," a Western diplomat said. "The sooner we move this treaty out to New York, the better."

An Iranian envoy in Geneva said Monday that his delegation had major problems with the current draft and would block it unless changes were made. Iran objected that the treaty did not include a wider commitment to total nuclear disarmament, and that Israel's membership on the 51-member executive council was as part of the Middle East grouping of states rather than as a Western nation.

India has been seen as the primary obstacle to the pact. New Delhi says it cannot sign it because it does not commit the declared nuclear powers to a timetable for eliminating nuclear arms. Efforts have focused on persuading India not to fulfill its threat to block consensus in Geneva unless a key clause is changed, but diplomats say the room for maneuver is small. *(AFP, Reuters)*

GERMANY: *Crisis in Confidence*

Continued from Page 1

to determine whether it and monetary-policy conditions present room for lower money-market rates," it said.

[M-3 grew at a 9.6 percent annual rate in June. Part of the reason for the strong growth is that investors have been sticking to short-term accounts rather than bonds and other investments not counted in M-3 because they are worried about uncertainties surrounding the planned European monetary union.]

Because Bundesbank rates set a benchmark for other European central banks, a cut in Germany would herald easier lending rates across the Continent. The Bundesbank has held its securities repurchase rate, its guide for German money-market rates, steady at 3.3 percent for more than half a year, drawing criticism from other European countries.

Two days before the Bundesbank's coming meeting, the Federal Reserve Board's policy-setting committee is to meet in the United States. Tuesday is seen as the last chance for the Fed to make the unpopular move of raising interest rates without interfering in the American elections.

Some analysts reckon that if the Fed holds steady and leaves the dollar without the support of higher interest-rate yields, the Bundesbank might decide to reduce its repurchase rate to take some of the hard edge off its own currency.

Much of the plunge in business confidence lies outside the Bundesbank's control, Mr. Issing said. The durability of the nascent German recovery will depend on how convincingly German "economic policy and social partners" grapple with "an abundance of unresolved structural problems," such as high labor costs, high taxes, steep social contributions, reform of pension systems and budget deficits.

"The problems have been identified," Mr. Issing said. "What is missing more than anything else is the trust in the potential to solve problems. In this sense, we have a crisis of confidence, a crisis that economic policies must aim to overcome."

Unfavorable exchange rates and the confidence crisis have created an atmosphere of uncertainty that has choked capital investment spending, he said. As a result, capital spending, a major pillar of Germany's economy, has so far not contributed to the recovery, he said.

Only when confidence recovers and big investment spending kicks in will the recovery be assured, he said. Right now, the recovery is running on only two engines: exports and private consumption.

"Even with private consumption, there is not a 100 percent guarantee," he said. "Private household expenditures also depend on economic expectations."

Current efforts are not enough to rebuild confidence, he said. Managers worry that this year's lower-wage contracts and efforts to curtail spending in next year's budget might prove to be one-time events. Reforms must extend for the next four to five years, he said, to make a tangible difference.

"The budget draft still needs to be realized," he said. "Secondly, it is not enough to have a one-time show of political will. For the future as well, indeed for years to come, Germany will be confronted with the demand to consolidate its public budgets, to diminish its levies, taxes and social contributions and to take action to tackle unemployment."

CHINA: *Beijing Is Giving U.S. the Cold Shoulder and Making Some Caustic Remarks*

Continued from Page 1

backed Hezbollah guerrillas in Lebanon, and warn against infiltration by the Central Intelligence Agency, claiming the agency promoted promiscuity among Chinese students in the 1980s.

The authors are not key political figures, but some leading Communist officials and party mouthpieces also have been taking aim at U.S. policy. After Mr. Clinton signed a law that would punish foreign companies that invest in Libya or Iran, the Chinese Communist Party's official newspaper People's Daily accused the United States of bullying.

Mr. Clinton's real aim in signing the law was to capture votes in the November election and reassert U.S. control of the world economy, People's Daily said in a commentary. Although many U.S. allies in Europe also protested the move to punish state-sponsored terrorism, the hyperbole used here was notable:

"It would be strange if this lack of consideration for international norms, this obstinacy, this superpower posturing and tyrannical ordering of other countries were not rebuffed," People's Daily said.

China has also lashed out against U.S. opposition to another term at the United Nations for Mr. Boutros Ghali, which Washington has threatened to veto. " 'Uncle Sam' flaunts high-handedness at United Nations," declared a headline over a commentary in the overseas edition of People's Daily. . . .

The United States is "trying to manipulate the choice of UN secretary-general to achieve its goal of controlling the United Nations," the newspaper said.

China's leaders continue to denounce what they describe as "Western," usually meaning American, attempts to meddle in China's affairs. On Aug. 1, a general accused Western powers of trying to divide China's military from the party.

"Western powers are not willing to see the rise of a strong China and are pushing forward with an invasion to 'Westernize' and 'split' socialist China," General Zhang Wannian, one of the four deputy chairmen of the Central Military Commission, wrote to mark Army Day on Aug. 1.

"They regard our military as an unavoidable obstacle to the overthrow of the Communist Party and the socialist system," General Zhang said in the conservative Communist Party magazine Seeking Truth.

"They try their best to peddle their goods of a 'nonparty' and 'nonpolitical' military in their plot to sow discord in relations between the military and the party."

These criticisms of the United States come on the heels of the Atlanta Olympics, which the Chinese described as an orchestrated effort to undermine the performance of Chinese athletes. Although China was among the top medal-winning nations, it had hoped for even better results.

A controversial call by an umpire in the women's softball finals, a 2 A.M. fire alarm that roused Chinese athletes out of bed, cramped housing and a dearth of good Chinese food angered many Chinese sports fans.

"The United States should make a thorough self-criticism over their entire organization work for the Games," the English-language China Daily said in an editorial. It criticized the United States for failing to thwart the planting of a bomb in Olympic Centennial Park.

"It is a pity that one of the world's most advanced nations cannot take preventive measures against terror under its nose," the paper said.

The recent decision to grant a short-term visa to Taiwan's vice president, Lien Chan, so he could stop off in the United States on his way to the Dominican Republic is likely to complicate relations further.

FACE: *Japanese Put New Twist on Smileys*

Continued from Page 1

Van, a leading Japanese on-line information service.

One purpose of the vague manner of expression in conversations is to avoid confrontations. The same is generally true on line, although some arguments on electronic bulletin boards can get pretty nasty.

Perhaps to avoid offending others, Japanese people rarely use face marks showing anger or sadness. The most popular mark in Japan, besides the basic smile, is (^^;) and is used to depict a cold sweat. Another one that some use is (^o^>) to say "Excuse me." The triangular shape on the right apparently represents a protruding elbow and stems from the fact that an embarrassed or apologetic person will sometimes scratch the back of his or her head.

Typing the seemingly intricate Japanese face marks is not as bothersome as it might appear thanks to Japanese personal computers, which are designed to handle the input of even more intricate Chinese characters.

PC users enter words in a simpler phonetic alphabet or even using English letters, and the computer converts the text automatically to kanji. This same approach, with some user programming, can be applied to smileys.

In American computers, each letter or punctuation mark is represented by one byte, a string of eight zeroes and ones, allowing for 256 possible characters. But Japanese computers use two bytes for each character, to allow for enough combinations to represent all the kanji.

For punctuation marks, Japanese users can choose between single-byte and double-byte characters, with the latter being wider or appearing double spaced. A double-byte smiley is used to convey a stronger feeling than a single-byte one and often merits a line of its own in the message.

(^_^)

TRUCE: *Russians Report Chechnya Pact*

Continued from Page 1

Russian troops kept up the pressure with tank, mortar and sniper fire, but there was no sign they were launching a ground assault to retake the center.

A correspondent for Russian Public Television suffered a fatal head wound. Ramzan Khadzhiyev was the 19th journalist to die in the 20-month-old conflict.

Mr. Lebed, Mr. Yeltsin's special envoy to the region, returned to Moscow on Monday after his meeting with rebel commanders and assailed the Russian military for mishandling the war. He said he planned to take personal charge of military operations in Chechnya.

As the fighting continued Monday night and Tuesday, houses were burning and oil refineries on the city outskirts were belching black smoke. City streets were nearly deserted.

The rebels said several Russian armored vehicles managed Monday night to reach the besieged building of the Federal Security Service, forcing separatist fighters to retreat. They told the Interfax news agency they were fighting to retake the building.

The Russians said they destroyed five trucks full of arms and ammunition meant for the separatists, while the rebels said they destroyed an ammunition depot in an attack near the Russian base at Khankala, outside Grozny.

In addition, a separatist ambush on an infantry regiment in Chechnya's southern mountains, near the village of Vedeno, left 20 Russian troops dead, 37 wounded and 12 missing, Interfax reported, citing an unidentified Russian official.

The official also reported fighting at the town of Argun, 15 kilometers (9 miles) east of Grozny.

Thousands of refugees have been fleeing Grozny. More than 5,000 had made their way to Dagestan, the neighboring Russian republic, where officials made an urgent plea for medicine and food.

Representatives of the Russian-backed Chechen government issued a statement in Moscow accusing the Russian military of shelling civilian areas and refusing to open a safe corridor out of Grozny.

In Dagestan, a woman was injured and windows were blown out Tuesday by a bomb in Makhachkala, the capital. Interfax cited law enforcement sources as saying the bomb appeared to be meant for the republic's deputy prime minister, Said Amirov, who passes by the same spot each morning. His car was about 100 meters away when the bomb exploded. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

Vladimir Mashatin/Agence France-Presse

A Chechen boy carrying a white flag Tuesday as he led his family through a checkpoint manned by Russian troops. The sign at the border post, on the outskirts of Grozny, warns of fighting in the Chechen capital.

Gunmen Rob Jet on Runway In South France

Reuters

PARIS — Gunmen robbed an airliner with 167 passengers from Paris aboard on Tuesday on the Perpignan airport runway after the flight had landed, Air Inter said.

A spokeswoman said armed men stopped the A-320 jetliner on the runway and unfurled a banner reading, "Shut Off the Engine and Open the Hold."

The baggage hold of the plane was opened, and the robbers seized what the spokeswoman described as a "high-security financial delivery" and loaded it in a van they had parked on the runway and drove away. She would not describe the item taken, but French radio said it was a safe.

Air Inter said the pilot told the passengers to remain calm. They lay down on the floor of the plane until the robbers were gone.

The plane then taxied to the terminal and the passengers disembarked.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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That Platform Matters

The Republican convention Monday night approved a platform that the candidate for president says he never read and is not bound to follow. It was dispensed with quickly, in order to make way for a parade of prime-time speakers, most of whom represented exactly the kind of moderate Republicanism that the platform was designed not to represent. The question for the rest of the nation is whether to take seriously a document that the party leaders seem determined to ignore.

The platform calls for at least five amendments to the U.S. Constitution, including one that would expand the 14th Amendment to cover fetuses but retract it from applying to children born in America to illegal aliens. It is hostile to any form of gun control. It opposes the right of homosexuals to serve in the armed forces.

Bob Dole's interest in the party platform seems to have extended no further than how it would play in the media. Although his supporters were completely beaten back in their attempt to insert a "tolerance plank" in the abortion section, Mr. Dole expressed his satisfaction because the controversy had lasted only a few days, and had faded from the headlines long before he arrived in San Diego.

The platform battle over abortion highlighted the differences between the Dole supporters' focus on appearances and the zeal of the religious right and supporters of Pat Buchanan, who really were concerned about what it said. Mr. Dole was willing to leave in the platform's anti-abortion agenda, which would also restrict biomedical research and curb aid to international family planning. His tolerance plank said nothing more than that the Republican Party was willing to accept the votes of people it intended to deprive of the right to choice. But the opposition did not want to admit the possibility that any position other than theirs could have any moral legitimacy. They overwhelmed the Dole forces.

Before Mr. Dole arrived in San Diego he gave an interview making it clear that he regarded the platform as immaterial. The implicit message was that if he does not care what the platform says, neither should the public.

But words have meaning. The platform represents the distilled thinking of the people who are most interested in controlling both the doctrine and the machinery of the Republican Party. Led by the Christian Coalition, the religious right has shown itself willing to undertake the kind of grass-roots efforts necessary to take over state party organizations and send delegates to the party conventions. The result of this effort in 1996 was clear in a New York Times study of the San Diego delegates. The people who will nominate Bob Dole on Thursday are far more conservative than their party as a whole, let alone the nation.

Writing a platform may be a job sought only by those cut out of more glamorous party functions, like running for office or organizing a presidential campaign. But the people who care about party platforms are exactly the same sort of people who turn out for other low-profile political activities, like nominating school board candidates, electing local party officials and turning out the vote in future presidential primaries.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Stronger Argentina

Few people get the chance to play so constructive a role in their country's history as Domingo Cavallo, who resigned last month after five years as Argentina's finance minister. Applying his powerful intellect and personality, and enjoying the unflinching political support of President Carlos Saúl Menem, Mr. Cavallo guided an economy desperately sick with hyperinflation and corruption back to vitality and international respectability.

The benefits of Argentina's economic revival have been unequally distributed. Mr. Cavallo's ruthless war against inflation and his vigorous privatization campaign have brought high unemployment and painful reductions in social programs. But by most measures Argentina's overall economic performance and its future prospects now look better than at any time in the past 65 years.

Before Mr. Cavallo took office in 1991, the government paid its bills by printing money, sending prices soaring. He stripped the government of its unfettered right to print money, creating a "currency board" that tied the value of the peso to the U.S. dollar. He pledged that additional pesos would not be created unless Argentina, through trade and investment, accumulated sufficient dollar reserves to back new currency. That way foreigners would be assured that they could redeem pesos for dollars at full value.

Inflation fell to near zero and the economy grew by more than 7 percent a year. Mr. Cavallo then sold large blocks of the economy to private investors, who managed to boost output even as they laid off employees from bloated government enterprises. If the economy continues to prosper, the laid-off workers will soon find new jobs.

Mr. Cavallo's success helped Mr. Menem win re-election in 1995. But last month, after union protests against increased unemployment, Mr. Menem decided that the finance minister's political usefulness had come to an end.

By replacing him with Roque Fernández, the University of Chicago-trained president of the central bank, Mr. Menem signaled that he remains committed to anti-inflation policies. But Mr. Fernández lacks Mr. Cavallo's independent authority to confront corrupt bureaucrats and unions, many of whom wield influence in the ruling Peronist Party. If Mr. Menem wants credit for Mr. Cavallo's impressive achievement, he must take on that politically hazardous assignment himself.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Haitian Opportunity

A window of opportunity is opening in Haiti. The United States, at congressional insistence, has conditioned much of its and others' aid on reforms that Haiti's Parliament resists. But the new democratically elected president in Port-au-Prince, René Préval, confounding the oddsmakers, has moved aggressively to bring the Parliament along. The aid donors now have the opportunity and the obligation to come through with the support whose withholding built up pressure for reform but hurt the people and cut into Mr. Préval's efforts to show that democracy offers a popular payoff.

The promise in Haiti still is tentative. But visible progress has been made in creating a law-respecting police to replace the corrupt forces that hung on until American troops reseated the coup-ousted Jean-Baptiste Aristide in 1994. When police killed four prisoners in June — a rare event to be measured against the old police's killings by the thousands — the authorities moved against the offenders. A report by the United Nations and the Organization of American States found human rights violations now "the exception, not the rule." The United States could assist even more by granting Mr. Préval's request to return the thousands of documents from former military regimes that U.S. troops removed.

The improved security climate has helped President Préval attack some of the parliamentary obstacles to economic improvement. He would privatize inefficient state-owned businesses, including telephones and ports, and trim thousands of state jobs. But to cushion the undoubtedly harsh short-term effects of such essential long-term steps, he needs foreign aid. As the aid is structured, a relatively small amount given by Washington releases what are for this grievously poverty-crippled country large amounts from other donors.

Just as American troops went into Haiti, Congress turned Republican, and what was an iffy issue anyway turned sharply political. Immediately, the Clinton administration came under heavy pressure to get out. It did get its troops out quickly, just as the fiery Mr. Aristide's protégé and seeming political "twin" succeeded him last February. Mr. Préval's evident moderation and political courage have done much since to ensure that Haiti will not be the hot election-year issue that the then Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, with Senator Jesse Helms, appeared ready to make it last year. This is the opening that serves the Haitian need for further international help and the American need for a democratic and stable Caribbean neighborhood.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

There's Still Time to Talk Euro-Sense to Britain

By Roy Denman

LONDON —One of the world's oldest democracies is facing an election next spring, and only a few months later the new government will face a decision that cannot be postponed. Will it join the single currency bloc forming in Europe and thus take an irrevocable step toward a European federation? Or will it stay outside for at least several years?

This is the most important decision any British government has had to make since the war, yet a conspiracy of silence prevails. Neither of the main parties wants seriously to debate the issue with the electorate. The official excuse is that the British people should wait and see.

That is rubbish.

There is a strong probability that early in 1998 France, Germany and several other members of the European Union will decide to merge their currencies by Jan. 1, 1999. If Britain wants to be in at the start, it will need to pass legislation. The Maastricht treaty provides that, before Britain notifies its intention to join a single currency, an act of Parliament will be necessary.

So will acts to give independence to the Bank of England, change various financial arrangements, and provide for a referendum in Britain.

Constitutional legislation of this range and importance will be highly controversial and will take a good deal of time. If Britain is going to be in the single currency at the start, a government decision will be necessary at the latest in the autumn of 1997.

A measure of Britain's isolation in Europe was recently illustrated in the Belgian press.

The Foreign Office has been peddling round Europe an article, ostensibly by John Major, called "The future of Europe." This piece of tunnel vision was printed by a leading Brussels newspaper, La Libre Belgique, at the end of July. The paper added a cartoon of its own. A cow, looking over John Major's shoulder while he wrote, said: "What you've got to do is to tell them straight that we're pro-European."

The next day a crushing editorial rejoinder appeared, called "Mr. Major's Non-Europe." It said simply that if he wanted to opt out of this and that, and was doubtful about accepting anything more than a free trade area, then the best thing he could do would be to opt out of Europe altogether.

If Britain elects another Conservative government, this is what it will be asked to do.

What the rest of Europe is waiting for is Tony Blair. But if he does not change his present tack, Britain will be out of monetary union and the inner European circle for several years. (He will not be able blandly to say to the electorate a few weeks after the general election, "Sorry, folks, there's one thing I forgot to tell you — we're going to abolish the pound.")

All sorts of adverse consequences would then follow.

- The rules for monetary union would be laid down essentially by France and Germany. They cannot be expected to give any serious attention to the views of a country like Britain that has neither decided to join nor knows whether it ever will.
- Those EU members outside monetary union will not be allowed full access to the European payments system, known as Target, and the overdraft facilities that go with it. Some Danish banks are already so alarmed by this that they are moving operations to Frankfurt and Luxembourg.
- The inner group will insist on pledges of exchange rate stability from the outer fringe. Britain, with painful memories of its exit from the exchange-rate mechanism, will probably refuse. It will then be told that if sterling is forced by speculators into a sizable devaluation, the monetary union might well protect itself by a surcharge on British exports.
- The mere prospect of this would be a deterrent to foreign investment in Britain. Foreign companies welcome Britain's sweatshop wages and scant concern for workers' rights, but their main concern is access to the larger European market. If this is threatened, they will move to the Continent.

That is the prospect for Britain next year if Tony Blair continues to refuse to take the issue to the people.

It is easy to understand why he is reluctant to do so. He is anxious to become the first Labor prime minister for 18 years. Europe is not popular with the British public. Two-thirds, according to the opinion polls, do not want a single currency. Many fear the loss of sovereignty involved.

But on this all-important issue they have not had the facts presented to them and argued out. Before the referendum on Europe in 1975, the tide was running against a "yes" vote. When the full facts were set before the people, they voted in favor by a two-thirds majority.

Tony Blair has the dynamism and eloquence to swing the people around. It will be a gamble. But gambles are the price of statesmanship.

Over the next few months Mr. Blair has the chance to enter history as the statesman who placed Britain at the center of Europe — or as the politician whose irresolution condemned the country to second-rate status on the fringe of a new world power.

The writer, former representative of the European Community in Washington, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Dole 'Economic Plan' Is Mostly a Nostalgic Pipe Dream

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole seems caught in a time warp, convinced that he can re-create Ronald Reagan's first presidential triumph. But this is not 1980, and Bill Clinton is not Jimmy Carter.

In 1980, Americans did not vote for Mr. Reagan's promised tax cuts so much as they voted against Mr. Carter's double-digit inflation and his handling of the Iranian hostage crisis.

People were frightened. In 1979 and 1980, prices routinely rose by 1 percent a month. The ABC News election exit polls asked voters which "one or two" issues determined their choice. Inflation led at 38 percent, America's "position in the world" followed at 33 percent. Tax cuts lagged at 12 percent.

Maybe if Mr. Dole had refreshed his memory he would not have pinned his election hopes so emphatically on an "economic plan" that is mostly a pipe dream.

He would have us believe that the economy is sickly, when the unemployment rate is 5.4 percent and when disposable personal income (adjusted for inflation) has risen by 3.5 percent in the past year.

Not only is the economy strong, but people think it is strong. The latest University of Michigan index of consumer confidence stands at 92. It was 59 in July 1980, and 77 in July 1992. President Clinton did not create today's economy, but he can't be blamed for ruining it.

It is probable that lower tax rates, streamlined regulation and limits on excessive litigation would raise the economy's long-term growth rate. But how much and how soon? These are open questions, and Mr. Dole's claim that annual growth can be boosted from 2.3 to 3.5 percent is a wild leap of faith. The plausible effect may be much less than 0.5 percent.

As a political symbol, Mr. Dole's plan does ring true. He is, compared with Mr. Clinton, the candidate of lower taxes and less government.

It is also true that the tax burden from all levels of government reached a peacetime record in 1995: 29.6 percent of gross domestic product.

The trouble for Mr. Dole is that his plan to shrink government is not credible. "Telling people what you think they want to hear just to win their votes," he writes in his autobiography, "is a very old idea." And apparently irresistible. He promises deep tax cuts and a balanced budget by 2002 without touching Social Security, Medicare or defense.

His tax cuts are indeed deep. A typical family of four with $50,000 of income now pays about $8,366 in federal income and payroll taxes. Under his plan, their tax bill would drop by $1,738 (21 percent).

But he never identifies the spending cuts needed to finance this $548 billion tax reduction (over six years) and to balance the budget.

Once Social Security, Medicare and defense are excluded, only a third of the budget remains, says Susan Tanaka of the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget. The bulk of Mr. Dole's cuts would fall on a spending category known as "domestic discretionary."

That is much of what the federal government does, including, for example, the FBI, college loans, public housing, health research, environmental regulation, art subsidies, the space program and Head Start.

To meet Mr. Dole's budget target, Ms. Tanaka estimates, this spending category would need to drop by about a third. In 2002, domestic discretionary spending would total about $314 billion if programs were adjusted for inflation. Mr. Dole's budget would depress that to about $207 billion, she calculates.

Could spending be cut so sharply without harming important government functions? Probably not. What would be cut? The national parks? The border patrol? Airline safety? Would such deep cuts, if justified, be politically possible? Probably not.

Even if the answers were "yes," Mr. Dole sidesteps spending on older Americans — Social Security and Medicare, which represent the largest part of the budget and, given an aging population and high health costs, create the most intense pressures on spending, taxes and deficits.

The budget uncertainty cannot be dispelled until these issues are settled. But for Messrs. Dole and Clinton, these issues are the great unmentionables.

Perhaps Mr. Dole can convince voters that his record (his pragmatic bent, his reputation as a deficit fighter) warrants trust and tolerance for election-inspired exaggeration. He will need that advantage, because his strategy misreads history. Mr. Reagan opposed a discredited president, whose failures were Mr. Reagan's allies. To win, Mr. Dole can't relive history. He must make it.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Helping Dole Isn't the Priority of the Rigid Right

By A. M. Rosenthal

SAN DIEGO — Bob Dole found them at last — the elation and bounce that go with the feeling that maybe he can do this thing after all, actually carry it off. They come from his knowledge that picking Jack Kemp as his vice presidential candidate was exactly the right thing for him to do. Elation and bounce do not win elections, but they can be contagious, and nobody wins without them.

So you can bet that all delegates here are ready to seize the moment, this uplift for Mr. Dole, and make electing their candidate the overriding top priority of their political agenda.

You can bet, but you would lose. For a substantial number of delegates, who have shown that they have enormous power at the convention, electing the man is third on their agenda.

They want to defeat President Bill Clinton, but not enough to help Mr. Dole by allowing a smidgen of compromise or even civility into their political theology, no matter what damage their rigidity will do to Mr. Dole's chances.

That disregard of the candidate's interests sets this convention aside from most others. It became obvious before the convention started, at platform-writing time.

These people come in two flavors, often mixed in the same cone — the religious right and the Buchananites.

The difference between them is that the religious right delegates are satisfied with Mr. Dole as a candidate, as long as they can control what he and the party do and say and where the party is going. That is agenda item No. 1. No. 2 is preparing the party to pick their very own candidate in 2000 whether Mr. Dole wins or loses this year.

The Buchanan people would rather be someplace else altogether, in a party of their own.

The religious right sees dreams of a breakaway party as amateur hour. They march consistently toward the capture of the Republican Party, and its use as the expression of their passionate belief that religion and politics are intertwined and that the belief must be put into practice not only at election time but every day.

They know that their relentless drive at the convention for a plank to abolish any right to abortion is a minority opinion in America and could cost Mr. Dole enough votes among women to make victory impossible. Yet they ruled out even the mildest word of tolerance for Americans who believe in the right of choice.

Meanwhile, others in the rigid right, religious or otherwise, were busily offending every American who believes in the 14th Amendment, which makes citizenship a birthright of all born in America and guarantees equal treatment to every citizen, born or naturalized. The Republican platform would rewrite the amendment to take that right away from the children of illegal immigrants and legal immigrants without permanent resident visas.

The 14th Amendment was adopted after the Civil War to protect ex-slaves. Blacks who vote for a candidate who does not renounce the attempt to cripple the amendment will insult their history. Whites will endanger their own liberties.

Messrs. Dole and Kemp are both against choice. But neither vilifies Americans who favor choice, or tries to make them political outcasts.

The plank destroying the 14th Amendment runs directly contrary to one of Mr. Kemp's most courageous positions — full rights for legal immigrants, and strong opposition to legislation to treat children of illegal immigrants as gutter trash.

So far Mr. Dole has ducked frantically on tolerance for the right of choice and on the attack on the 14th Amendment by saying that he has not read the platform. True or not, it makes comedy of the whole convention, of critical issues in America and of Bob Dole.

To win, he needs people who voted for Bill Clinton in 1992. He cannot get those votes by hiding from the contempt of rigid rightists for Americans who disagree with them or whose parentage they find distasteful — not with any amount of bounce and elation, he can't.

The New York Times.

Close It Down and Start Again

By Pehr G. Gyllenhammar

NEW YORK — The United Nations should declare bankruptcy and conduct a fundamental reorganization and downsizing — all at the same time.

Finances are a mess, with many member nations in default on their dues, including a whopping $1.5 billion from the United States. Without changes, collecting those dues will be impossible.

A few years ago I served on a working group co-chaired by Paul Volcker, former chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, and Shijuro Ogata, senior adviser at Yamaichi Securities in Tokyo. Its task was recommending improvements to the pitiful finances of the United Nations.

On the surface the job was easy. If only the rules were followed, the money would be there to finance operations. But since only 11 countries paid in full and on time, the United Nations always lived from hand to mouth. Member states that did not meet their commitments did not lose their votes or pay interest on what was owed. Sanctions are never used against members who default on their payments.

The UN's 50th anniversary was a missed opportunity. Instead of holding a birthday party at which world leaders who had not paid their dues subjected the audience to their oratory, the secretary-general should have declared bankruptcy and closed the place down. There was no money left to pay for anything.

But solving the financial problems will only scratch the surface if other fundamental problems are not addressed. The organization is bloated, too diverse and too unwieldy. UN agencies are too independent to be coordinated properly and too bureaucratic to function efficiently. Morale is low, and leaders are appointed for their political affiliation not their proven abilities.

The member states have to agree on a transparent process for selecting the best possible UN leadership to take on the task. Old political cronies are not the best executives to run a complex organization.

It is ironic that an institution built on human rights, the dignity of the individual, social justice, democracy and free speech can tolerate the current election process for secretary-general. It is opaque and Byzantine, and it produces mediocre results. It can best be compared with the Vatican, where smoke from the chimney reveals whether a new Pope has been chosen.

If I am correctly informed, in 1992 the present secretary-general was elected in the seventh round, each round having been kept secret from the public. It is said that the United States was expecting a stalemate over the Egyptian, and was asleep when the United Nations acquired new secretary-general.

Boutros Boutros Ghali would like to stay on. After initially saying he wanted to serve only a single term, he has changed his mind. Unfortunately for him, the United States has declared that it will veto a second five-year term. This is typical. The big guns call the shots.

If the United States is committed to the veto, the search should start now for a successor. The world organization should have its leader selected from an open list of candidates, proposed in a pre-agreed manner and with qualifications to manage a complex organization. There should be ample time for the proposed candidates to appear publicly and to present their credentials for the world to see. Thereafter, a voting round should be open to public scrutiny, and the leader elected.

And the new leader's mandate must be clear — to make the United Nations lean, focused and efficient.

The United Nations has a wonderful charter. If it were ever true that if something did not exist it would have to be invented, it is true for the United Nations. But what an opportunity a new beginning would create — to start with a clean slate and build an organization to deal with today's conditions and tomorrow's world. It's not too late.

The writer, a former chairman of Volvo, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Arctic Voyage

CHRISTIANIA — Dr. Nansen has arrived at Vardoe after a successful expedition. Dr. Nansen reports that he and Lieutenant Johansen left their ship, the Fram, in March 1895 to explore north of the Fram's route. They journeyed through the unknown Polar Sea and explored the north of Franz-Josef Land. No land was seen north of 82deg. of latitude, only ice. They wintered in Franz-Josef Land, living on whale meat and bear meat. Here they met the Jackson-Windward expedition, which brought them to Vardoe. The Fram is reported to be a good ice ship.

1921: Safe Tobacco?

WEST ORANGE — On the 44th anniversary of the invention of the phonograph, Mr. Thomas A. Edison lunched at the Essex Country Club and discussed tobacco reform. When it was suggested that reformers might succeed in putting prohibition on the use of tobacco, the inventor said: "I don't think so. They ought not to succeed. Tobacco does not harm anyone. The paper in which cigarettes are rolled is harmful, but the tobacco itself is not dangerous like narcotics and whiskey."

1946: Chinese Reform

NANKING — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek laid down a governmental program in which he promised to end the Kuomintang one-party rule and to institute a constitutional government "without delay." The generalissimo did not mention the recent candid admission by General George Marshall, special American envoy to China, that it was impossible to bring the Nationalists and Communists together in a general armistice.

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OPINION/LETTERS

America's False and Cynical Picture of Islam

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The presidential campaign season starts with terrorism at the top of the American foreign policy agenda — even if it's not an issue, Republicans and Democrats merely competing to make the most ferocious promises to do something about it.

There is a rousing cynicism in this, since there is very little practical to do, beyond certain self-evident preventive and police measures already agreed on, if often unenforced.

Terrorism in any case is selectively and demagogically identified. In American politics, terrorism is nearly always Muslim terrorism. A too-large part of the policy community and political class has already nominated Islamic fundamentalism successor to Communism as global threat to our new world disorder.

Thus Washington's campaign against fundamentalist Iran, Sudan and Libya as terrorism-sponsoring states. The president last Monday had families of those killed in the TWA Flight 800 disaster witness his signing of legislation imposing secondary boycotts on foreign firms dealing with those states, as if there was a proven connection between Iran and what happened to the airliner.

It was a political exploitation of the tragedy, and a demagogic one of the kind that leads the country deeper into ignorance. To understand why there is a fundamentalist Iran, we need to know why there is also a fundamentalist Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Afghanistan, and fundamentalists in government in Turkey and perhaps one day in Algeria.

We need to understand that terrorism is not always fundamentalist. Politicized Middle Eastern terrorism began in sophisticated Palestinian circles.

Some history is essential. The Islamic Ottoman Empire was a major player in world affairs for six centuries, collapsing only in the First World War. Before the Ottomans, a brilliant Arab empire had, at its peak, ruled from Central Asia through the Middle East and North Africa all the way to southwestern France, occupying much of Spain for seven centuries, until 1492.

This was a much more advanced society than Europe's at the time. The Arabs transmitted classical Greek philosophy and literature to Western Europe, together with their own advanced mathematics and science.

With such a past, the bitterness and humiliation felt in the Islamic world today is not hard to understand. It is felt by ordinary people as much as by leaders. An Algerian intellectual, Hamid Chorfa, recently wrote that "orphans of their marvelous history, the masses try to reattach themselves to what nourished that history, to retrace their steps ..."

This is fundamentalism. The fundamentalists' illusion is to think that they can go back to the religion-centered society and government of the Middle Ages. Their illusion, as Mr. Chorfa says, represents "a case of social pathology, a pathology that results in extremism."

After their expulsion from Spain, the Arabs retreated into a kind of intellectual isolation. Then, in the 20th century, came colonialism. The Arabs became the ruled, rather than the rulers. They found themselves parceled out among the European powers. After that, Israel was forcibly implanted in what had been Arab Palestine.

When Egypt and the Arab states again became fully independent in the 1950s, they tried to catch up with the West by adopting the model of the single-party "progressive" dictatorship — popular because the Soviet Union championed the Arabs. That didn't work. Wars with Israel produced defeats. The Gulf War saw Iraq crushed. Only oil has given the Arabs — some of them — international influence.

Fundamentalism is not a state-sponsored plot.

Most Islamic countries are still poor and backward, overshadowed by the West, which dominates global technology and the world economy. Israel still occupies Jerusalem, Islam's holy city, as well as that of Judaism and Christianity. The United States still supports Israel.

Now the war in Bosnia has "rekindled the myth of a campaign by the Christian West to eradicate the last outpost of Islam in Europe." The British ambassador to Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War, Alan Monro, goes on to say: "This is not a superficial conviction; its persuasive message has formed a brimstone staple of Friday sermons in the mosques throughout the Moslem world for the past four years."

To grasp all of this, and understand how it has produced the desperation of the fundamentalist movement, does nothing to solve the problem Islamic fundamentalism presents. It does demonstrate that fundamentalism is not some state-sponsored conspiracy against the West. It does suggest why nothing can be improved by bombing Iran or Libya.

The Arabs are caught up in the historical tragedy produced by their five centuries of intellectual and cultural retreat. We are affected by their tragedy, which is far from ended, since neither fundamentalism nor terrorism will get the Islamic peoples where they want to go.

Fundamentalism has no positive program for governing a modern state and building a modern economy. Iran is finding that out. There is discontent there at the failures of government by the mullahs. Elections in Iran, and recent votes in Egypt, Jordan and even in Algeria, all produced indications of dissatisfaction with the fundamentalists, and also with violence.

American foreign policy cannot successfully deal with the Islamic world so long as it is content to think and debate in false and ideologized terms, as it is doing today. This is the political season, and therefore the demagogy season. The time is overdue to become serious.

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Bacteria on Mars? How Ho-Hum; Call When You Find Green Men

By Stephen Jay Gould

NEW YORK — The textbooks of my youth designated our current epoch as the Age of Man. Current linguistic preferences favor an Age of Mammals. More generous people, with fewer parochial inclinations, often choose to honor a truly dominant multicellular group of more than a million described species (compared with a paltry 4,000 for mammals): the Age of Insects.

But all these proposals represent little more than multicellular prejudice. We are now, as our planet has been for 3.5 billion years, in an Age of Bacteria.

These simplest of single-celled organisms dominate nearly all environments, exceed all other living things in range of habitats and biochemical tolerances and may even outweigh all other living creatures. The number of E. coli cells in the gut of each person exceeds the number of human beings who have ever lived.

Bacterial life arose on Earth almost as soon as environmental conditions permitted. The Earth's crust solidified from a molten state about 3.9 billion years ago; unambiguous fossils of bacterial life appear in the oldest rocks that could contain evidence for them, dating from 3.5 to 3.6 billion years ago.

We can only infer from this rapidity that it is not "difficult" for life of bacterial grade to evolve on planets with appropriate conditions. The origin of life may be a virtually automatic consequence of carbon chemistry and the physics of self-organizing systems — given favorable environments and requisite inorganic constituents.

We have known for many years that Mars, during its early history, maintained appropriate conditions, as best indicated by abundant geological evidence for running water.

So if bacterial life arose so quickly on Earth, and if Mars once possessed similarly favorable conditions, then we should also anticipate the evolution of some form of life at bacterial grade on Mars as well. With luck, evidence of such life might be preserved as fossils in Martian rocks.

MEANWHILE

This line of argument has been common among paleontologists for many years. Therefore, I am delighted beyond measure, but not surprised, by the report of such fossil evidence just presented to an astounded world.

Noting this discrepancy in reaction between me and most of thee, I must ask why some folks seem to think that a standard expectation of paleontologists now represents the greatest scientific revolution since Copernicus or Darwin.

I'm not trying to be grumpy or dyspeptic. Although I am not astonished, I couldn't be more pleased. Science, after all, rests on factual documentation, not clever conjecture.

A real Martian fossil would be a pearl beyond price, the lock on the case for life's universal generality (unless adjacent planets in our solar system can "seed" each other by the kind of meteoritic transfer that brought the Martian rock to Earth).

A hypothetical argument for the probable existence of Martian fossils, however, is scarcely worth the effort of an e-mail message.

Moreover, and obviously, we are not limited to the few Martian meteorites that luckily hit our planet. We can go to Mars for a truly systematic fossil hunt. The only real impediments lie in the realms of politics and human will.

Two reasons underlie my quieter form of satisfaction:

First, I am not sure that the claim for Martian life is correct (and neither are the claimants, who show admirable caution in their forthcoming article).

The meteorite is about 4.5 billion years old. The putative fossil evidence occurs on surfaces of cracks within the rock. The authors provide good arguments for claiming that the cracks formed and filled about 3.6 billion years ago, when Mars had running water. But cracks are more problematical than rock interiors for identifying the sources of materials.

The evidence for life is chemical and inferential, not "solid" like an unambiguous bone or shell. The authors found organic chemicals and mineral precipitates associated with globules that may have been formed, in part, by organic activity. The globules themselves are not fossils.

On the surfaces of the globules, they found "ovoid and elongated forms" that look somewhat like the tiniest of bacteria.

Three alternative interpretations exist: the evidence originated on Mars by inorganic processes; the evidence is organic but was introduced by earthly organisms after the meteorite hit Antarctica; the evidence is organic, but due to laboratory contamination.

The authors considered all these possibilities and present strong arguments, but not proof, for their view of formation by ancient Martian organisms.

Second, a universe of conceptual difference separates bacteria from "little green men." We have good reason to think that life in its least complex form represents a fully predictable extension of ordinary chemistry and physics, given planets with appropriate conditions.

Complex, self-conscious life arises by the starkly different route of unrepeatable and utterly unpredictable historical happenstance. On Earth, only one fragile species in 3.5 billion years has evolved such mental power — and no general trends in this direction can be discerned on a planet still in the Age of Bacteria, and so thoroughly dominated by insects among the multicellular components.

Martian life provides a first evidentiary step toward universalizing the Age of Bacteria; humans remain as gloriously accidental as ever.

The writer, professor of zoology at Harvard University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prisoners in Burma

The recent death, reportedly under torture, of James Leander Nichols — who served as honorary consul for several Scandinavian countries — is just the latest of the Burmese military junta's challenges to supporters of democracy and human rights.

Among those still under arrest is Ma Thida, a 29-year-old physician, writer and political activist who was a campaign assistant to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. In October 1993, Ma Thida was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for "endangering public tranquility, having contact with unlawful organizations and distributing unlawful literature." It is possible that Ma Thida was punished for being among several physicians who treated civilians during the pro-democracy demonstrations of 1988. She is being kept at Insein prison in Rangoon under conditions that Amnesty International says amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

Burma's jails are inaccessible not only to human rights and humanitarian organizations but, in many cases, to the families of the detainees as well. Since late 1989, more than 500,000 people have been forcibly moved from their homes to resettlement towns built by the military. In addition, forced relocations and persecutions are responsible for the exodus of hundreds of thousands of people to nearby countries.

Following the latest wave of abuses by the military, several international companies are pulling out of Burma, indicating a more definite change in the international community's attitude toward the military junta. If that resolve is maintained, it could signal that the time of the Burmese generals is over.

CESAR CHELALA.
New York.

Priebke and the Law

Regarding "Don't Let Priebke Off" (Aug. 9):

Erich Priebke was found guilty of murder, yet freed (briefly), by professional, experienced judges in a country governed by the rule of law.

These judges were courageous enough to look at the case only on the basis of Italian law — which has a statute of limitations on homicide when it was not carried out under aggravating circumstances — instead of being influenced by public (or published) opinion.

If the verdict was wrong or the judges were biased, there is a court of appeals. If the Italian Parliament wants to punish murder many decades after a crime was committed, it has the power to abolish the statute of limitations.

I agree that Mr. Priebke's act was terrible and indefensible, but I am tired of people who cannot respect the rule of law. If you want "the next Priebke" to be punished as I do, by all means lobby the Italian Parliament to change the law, but don't put defendants at the mercy of the mob — after all, we surely don't want to return to the Middle Ages, do we?

TANJA KLEINSORGE.
Strasbourg.

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REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPITALIZATION

CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING FOR THE SELECTION OF PRIVATE PENSION FUND ADMINISTRATORS (AFPs)
REF: MC/AFP-01/96

FIRST STAGE OF THE BIDDING
FIRST CALL

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PRESELECTION ON THE BASIS OF MERIT AND ANTECEDENTS

The Ministry without Portfolio Responsible for Capitalization of the Republic of Bolivia (the "Ministry"), according to that established in law 1544 of 21 March 1994 (Capitalization Law) and law 1178 of 21 July 1990 (SAFCO Law), their respective regulations and other legal applicable norma in conformity with Bolivian legislation, calls for international Public Bidding (the "Bidding") for the Selection of Private Pension Fund Administrators (AFPs).

The Bidding will encompass a first stage of preselection on the basis of merit and antecedents and a second stage of economic bids.

For the purposes of the Bidding, Bidder will be understood to be those natural or juridic persons that individually or in consortium participate in the first stage of the Bidding. The Preselected Bidders will be those Bidders that have been preselected in the first stage and will be able to participate in the second stage of the Bidding.

This call will permit the identification of the Bidders that will participate in the preselection in the first stage of the Bidding and that subsequently will have the right to submit economic bids in the second stage.

The rules for the first stage of the Bidding are contained in the Terms of Reference to be issued by the Ministry.

The companies that responded to the publication with expressions of interest will receive the Terms of Reference issued by the Ministry from 16 August 1996 and must accredit their authorized agents in order to be considered Bidders.

The natural or juridic persons that, individually or in consortium, wish to receive the Terms of Reference for the first stage of the Bidding should apply in writing to the Ministry with a description of their antecedents in administration of pensions and investment portfolio management between 14 & 21 August 1996. Said applications should be addressed to:

Ministerio sin Cartera Responsable de Capitalización
Ref: MC/AFP-01/96
Avenida Mariscal Santa Cruz
Centro de Comunicaciones La Paz
Piso 17
La Paz - Bolivia

Consultations about this call can be forwarded to the above address or to telephone (591 2) 356738/9 and facsimile (591) 811 2823/2868, specifying the Bidding reference.

The date for submission of merit and antecedents of the Bidders will be specified in the Terms of Reference.

La Paz, August 1996.

THE BRITISH THEATER

No Hits in Double 'Hedda'

Sharon Kean Associates

Alexandra Gilbreath as Hedda, right, and Carol Starks at the Donmar Warehouse.

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — People, it would seem, indeed do such things. When "Hedda Gabler" and Judge Brack come, they come not singly but in battalions. We currently have two new Heddas: the Chichester Festival Company on their Minerva stage, and the English Touring Theatre off the road and into London's Donmar Warehouse.

Hedda One (Chichester) is Harriet Walter in Lindy Davies's production of a translation by Helen Cooper. Hedda Two (Warehouse) is Alexandra Gilbreath in Stephen Unwin's production of an equally new translation by Kenneth McLeish.

Hedda One gets all the resources of the Minerva on its winning streak: an elegant set (Isabella Bywater) and a starry supporting cast led by Nicholas le Prevost, David Threlfall, Jenny Quayle and, as a last-minute replacement for Brack, Peter Blythe. Hedda Two is more tightly budgeted and with a rather less distinguished cast.

Yet in neither case does the director or cast seem to have entirely decided what "Hedda" is all about. Gone are the radical feminist interpretations of a decade ago, gone too the old chauvinism that made something of a hero of Brack (I remember Ralph Richardson gloating over his apparent conquest of Ingrid Bergman in the best "Hedda" I ever saw, rather surprisingly a cut-down television version from the early 1960s).

Gone also is the old majesty of Peggy Ashcroft. Instead, Harriet Walter seems to see her Hedda as a heroine drifting out of the contemporary Oscar Wilde house-parties into something more dangerously Scandinavian and suicidal, while Alexandra Gilbreath sees her as an efficient little madam mysteriously locked into some sort of suburban Greek tragedy which she is irritatingly unable to sort out to her own best advantage.

Neither production is ever very moving; both are thoughtful, intelligent and commendably eager not to overload Ibsen's great drama with any special or local thesis.

Nor is it just having the two of them in such close proximity that makes for an odd lack of tension: we have in the recent past had simultaneous "Hamlets" and "Tempests" without damage to the fabric of the plays. But "Hedda Gabler" no longer comes to us as much of a surprise. The trouble, to quote Brack inaccurately, is that people like her clearly do allow themselves to do such things.

Theatrically, long runs don't have a lot to do with excellence or the chance of immortality. Who revives "Chu Chin Chow" or "Worm's Eye View" or, closer to home, all those Anglo-French boulevard farces from "The Little Hut" to "Hippo Dancing" out of which my father Robert would get two or three years on Shaftesbury Avenue in the 1950s?

The truth is that most of them are now unplayable, and perhaps always would have been without their original casting. But that still doesn't explain half a century of "The Mousetrap" or, off-Broadway, the almost equally long and continuing run of "The Fantasticks."

My own theory is that at some early stage in their runs these unobjectionable but also unremarkable shows slipped over from Theater to Tourist listings, so that they now coexist with Madame Tussaud's or the Empire State Building rather than anything more theatrical.

WE now have yet another chance (this time at the Kings Head) to ponder the riddle of "The Fantasticks." Since it first opened off-Broadway in May 1960 there have been at least three London productions by managements apparently unable to believe that such a long-runner in the United States could regularly prove a disaster here — one much akin to attempts to get "The Mousetrap" onto Broadway.

The new revival is not actually a disaster. The songs — notably "Try To Remember" and "Soon It's Gonna Rain" — have lost none of their lyrical charm, and a hard-working little cast led by Jonathan Morris and Katy Crawford do their best to make us forget the sickly-sweet, fey fable that passes for a book.

The plot could be (and was) neatly contained within the rustics' charade that closes "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and despite its 8,000 American productions and the 66 countries it has played worldwide, could we now just settle for the fact that "The Fantasticks" simply doesn't translate into local English?

True, its original backers (the show cost $16,000 to stage in New York 36 years ago, and I would guess less in Islington now) have seen a return of more than 9,000 percent on their investment, unlike the estate of Edmond Rostand who originally wrote this as "Les Romanesques" but carelessly forgot to copyright an already feeble tale of mismatched lovers.

We who have had J.M. Barrie, and even Jean Anouilh, rather more often than New Yorkers have no real need to go back into that secret garden, especially for a score in which the second-half highlight is a song called "Plant a Radish Get a Radish, Not a Brussels Sprout." As a charade for amateur dramatics night on "Gardener's Question Time" this might just about get by, but as a modern musical it remains, like "Mousetrap," an imponderable enigma.

Salsa So Hot It Sizzles

By Daisann McLane
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's not the crowd you would expect to see at a salsa concert: teenagers in baggy jeans and T-shirts, many of them wearing beads with pendants in the red-white-blue tricolor of the Puerto Rican flag.

Though salsa has long been associated with elegant dance clubs guarded by bouncers whose job is to bar the sneaker-shod, this audience flaunts its high-tops. And although salsa is sung mostly in Spanish, these Latino fans speak mostly English.

They are the new face of salsa, a music that after a decade or more of stagnancy has come back home to where it began — the rhythm-savvy streets of New York — and is once again burning up the charts and the airwaves.

The new-generation salsa — sometimes called "tropical pop" to set it apart from preceding styles — is the biggest news in Latin music right now. An updated take on the genre that originated in New York in the late 1960s, the new salsa is recharged by contemporary styles like rhythm-and-blues, hip-hop and Jamaican dance hall.

And it is making a splash. Recent releases from the two most popular young salsa artists, the singers Marc Anthony and India, have sold 500,000 copies and continue to sell briskly.

Marc Anthony, 27, whose suave looks and passionate voice have earned him comparisons to the actor and salsa singer Ruben Blades, will make his film debut next month in "Big Night," starring Isabella Rossellini.

And India's just-released CD, "Jazzin'," a set of jazz standards in English backed by the Count Basie Orchestra and directed by salsa's godfather, Tito Puente, is introducing the singer, a soprano belter from the South Bronx, to a non-Latino audience.

India's fans include women of all ages — unusual in this male-dominated music — who turn out in force for her concerts, demonstrating an almost spiritual devotion. She responds by punctuating her performances with down-home advice and support.

The new salsa, much like the original, derives its energy from a mix of Cuban rhythms, Puerto Rico's traditional *bombas* and *plenas*, and jazz and rock 'n' roll.

BY the 1980s and '90s, the sounds had changed in "Nuyorican" neighborhoods. A younger generation of Puerto Ricans turned away from their parents' salsa toward rhythm-and-blues, hip-hop and house — styles that account for the African-American inflection of the new salsa.

"I grew up with salsa, but I didn't want to sing it then because I was here in America and I wanted to be Americanized," says India, 26, whose parents brought her to the United States from Puerto Rico when she was a baby.

Marc Anthony, a first-generation Puerto Rican-American, experienced similar feelings. "I felt like I had this lack of identity growing up in New York City," he says. "My family listened to Latin music, but I couldn't relate to it."

Instead, both he and India were drawn into the dance-music scene that thrived in the mid- to late '80s. Both found their niche as backup singers in the dance genre known as Latin house, or freestyle, a sound that paired Latin-tinged hip-hop dance grooves with soaring, emotional singing of almost operatic proportions.

"The house scene was so ours," Marc Anthony says of the circle that included the remix team known as the Latin Rascal and the producer-deejays David Morales and Little Louie Vega (India's former husband).

It was Vega's restless experimentation, Marc Anthony says, that sparked the idea for the new salsa.

In 1991, Vega invited Puente and the pianist Eddie Palmieri to add tracks to "When the Night Is Over," an album he was making with India. The sessions left the two salsa masters impressed with the energy of the young Latin sound — and with India's voice. Shortly after, Palmieri proposed doing a salsa album with her.

Giorgio Palmisano for The New York Times

India, a rising salsa star from the South Bronx.

Lincoln Center Is Taking a Bow

By William Grimes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After 21 days and 64 events that included everything from Vietnamese water puppets to a Samuel Beckett marathon, the Lincoln Center Festival '96 has rung down the curtain on its first season. Now the reckoning begins.

Somewhat warily, because the final numbers for costs and ticket sales will not be available for about two weeks, officials at Lincoln Center are proclaiming victory. After a nerve-rackingly slow start, ticket sales showed surprising strength during the festival itself, eventually reaching an estimated total of 83,500. A sellout for every event would have meant ticket sales of 110,000. The sales were driven in large part by very strong reviews for most of the festival offerings.

"Three weeks ago I was experiencing raw terror," said Nathan Leventhal, the president of Lincoln Center. "Now I'm in a state of euphoria. This is particularly rewarding because usually festivals need two or three years to hit their stride."

The festival, produced at a cost of about $8.5 million, represented an enormous investment of money and prestige for the arts center. From the outset, it was surrounded by questions. Would there be a large enough audience in New York at the height of summer? Would that audience turn out for demanding artistic fare? Did a city like New York, with a rich menu of performing arts events throughout the year, need a festival at all? "We expressed confidence, but we, too, were asking ourselves those questions," Leventhal said.

John Rockwell, the festival's director, said: "The main question, the one that's been on all of our minds, has been answered, whether a big, serious arts festival would fly in the summer."

For the first week the questions were still lingering, as some major attractions failed to pull large audiences. Despite positive reviews, the Kirov Orchestra and Chorus played to houses little more than half filled. The first performance of the Maguy Marin's "Coppélia" with the Lyon Opéra Ballet also drew a lukewarm response from ticket buyers.

FESTIVAL officials, staring a potential disaster in the face, took the line that summer festivals traditionally experienced a last-minute surge at the box office. The audiences, they said, would come.

The week before the festival, only about a third of the 85,000 ticket sales projected in the festival's budget had been sold. That week sales jumped from 5,800 to 13,100, but festival organizers braced themselves for a sharp dropoff in sales, which is normal for festivals.

Instead, the numbers held firm, at 11,700 tickets for the first week. "That reduced the risk of heart attack for those of us organizing the festival," said Leventhal. The festival sold 10,900 tickets in its second week, and 6,700 in its final week. Although the number of tickets sold appears to be close to budget projections, ticket income, which the festival planners projected at $3.8 million, will depend on the average price of tickets sold, a figure that will not be known for another week.

Rockwell speculated that audiences, despite advertising by the festival, did not really wake up to the fact that the festival was off and running until late into the first week, too late for the Kirov but good news for other events.

"The Kirov was surprising, since Shostakovich, Prokofiev and Stravinsky are hardly scary names at the box office," said Rockwell. "That was a personal disappointment, but 'Coppelia' did very well in its final evening, once the reviews kicked in."

The festival had sellout, or close to sellout, audiences for its program of the complete plays of Beckett. Other sellouts included the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, the Merce Cunningham Dance Company, the Virgil Thomson opera "Four Saints in Three Acts," the Théâtre de Complicité's "Three Lives of Lucie Cabrol," and even, in its final performances, the Thang Long Water Puppet Theater.

BOOKS

THE CULT AT THE END OF THE WORLD

By David E. Kaplan and Andrew Marshall. 310 pages. $25. Crown.

HOLY TERROR: Armageddon in Tokyo

By D.W. Brackett. 196 pages. $24.95. Weatherhill.

Reviewed by Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan

ON March 20, 1995, a poison gas invented by the Nazis during World War II was released in the Tokyo subways, killing 12 people and injuring 5,500 more. The attack shattered Japan's nearly universal sense of security. In a nation where women feel free to walk the darkest alleys in the middle of the night, people have started looking over their shoulders.

Within hours of the attack, police suspicions focused on an obscure religious cult called Aum Supreme Truth and its bearded, nearly blind guru, Shoko Asahara, who were eventually charged in Japan's first case of domestic mass terrorism. The case sent Japan's news media into triple overdrive. During normal news events, say a corrupt bank president being hauled in for questioning, the Japanese press swarms in a way that makes American reporters look downright genteel. On the Aum case, they went bonkers.

In the nearly 16 months since the attack, the case has become a muddled mess for most casual observers. Did Asahara confess? Did Aum buy nuclear weapons in Russia? Did they try to spray gas on Tokyo from a helicopter? Who knows? It's difficult to sort out fact from fantasy.

So thank goodness for two new books that try to put Aum and all its evil, bizarre history into a single narrative. "The Cult at the End of the World," by David E. Kaplan, and Andrew Marshall and "Holy Terror: Armageddon in Tokyo," by D.W. Brackett, are both accessible primers on one of the scariest and strangest bands of terrorists in recent history.

Kaplan and Marshall, Tokyo-based journalists, trace Aum from its origins as the brainchild of Chizuo Matsumoto, a small-time herbal medicine huckster who later changed his name to Asahara and declared himself to be Jesus Christ. They follow the cult from Japan to Russia to the Australian outback in a compelling way that manages to make sense.

Much of their reporting still requires a leap of faith from readers, as much information is presented without source. And in their rush to publish before Asahara's trial has really even heated up, they too often settle for an overwrought, detective story writing style ("At 8 A.M., the carnage begins") that detracts from the story.

Brackett's rendition of the Aum story also helps cut through the fog. But it bogs down severely in the jargon of Brackett's former career as a U.S. Air Force intelligence officer who specialized in terrorism.

Both books rightly take to task U.S. intelligence officials who failed to spot Aum's potential danger.

Brackett seems almost to suggest that the United States is responsible for Aum's crimes. He finds American culpability in Japan's constitution, written by U.S. occupiers after World War II, which calls for American-style separation of church and state. Brackett argues that the American authors should have known that the rule-happy Japanese would carry this to dangerous extremes.

His hindsight seems a bit too clear to be fair; the majestically inept performance of the Japanese police was surely rooted in Japan's postwar skittishness about government control of religion. Can blame for that really be laid upon American lawyers writing 50 years ago?

Kaplan and Marshall lump the CIA and other intelligence operations into the long list of professional watchdogs who should have seen Aum a mile away, but failed to.

The underlying message of both books is that a new kind of terrorism is upon us, whether we want to admit it to ourselves or not. The Irish Republican Army and Hezbollah are still blowing up their political targets. But a new breed of ideologically vacant Armageddon peddlers are sprouting up, with visions of mass biological, chemical or nuclear attacks dancing in their addled heads.

With the former Soviet Union's massive arsenal under dubious control, and with easy global Internet access to all sorts of chemical and biological recipes, it is all to easy to see another Asahara, another doomsday cult, coming soon to a subway near you.

The Aum authors advise vigilance. "It is as if the movies have conditioned us to expect a James Bond to come to our rescue, defusing nuclear bombs and killing off terrorists by the dozen," Kaplan and Marshall write. "Failing that, we simply sit back and cross our fingers, hoping that somebody somewhere does something."

Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan are The Washington Post's Tokyo bureau co-chiefs.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Wks. on List
1	CAUSE OF DEATH, by Patricia Cornwell	1	4
2	THE RUNAWAY JURY, by John Grisham	2	11
3	THE LAST DON, by Mario Puzo		1
4	FALLING UP, by Shel Silverstein	4	10
5	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	6	128
6	THE TENTH INSIGHT, by James Redfield	5	14
7	HOW STELLA GOT HER GROOVE BACK, by Terry McMillan	7	13
8	EXCLUSIVE, by Sandra Brown	3	5
9	GODS AND GENERALS, by Jeff Shaara	9	7
10	LILY WHITE, by Susan Isaacs	10	4
11	PRIMARY COLORS, by Anonymous	14	22
12	THE WEDDING, by Julie Garwood	8	3
13	I WAS AMELIA EARHART, by Jane Mendelsohn	12	14
14	CADILLAC JUKEBOX, by James Lee Burke	16	2
15	A CROWN OF SWORDS, by Robert Jordan	13	8

NONFICTION

1	UNLIMITED ACCESS, by Gary Aldrich	1	4
2	THE DILBERT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	2	15
3	OUTRAGE, by Vincent Bugliosi	4	8
4	BAD AS I WANNA BE, by Dennis Rodman with Tim Keown	3	13
5	UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	5	23
6	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	6	119
7	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	9	45
8	THE CHOICE, by Bob Woodward	7	5
9	IN CONTEMPT, by Christopher A. Darden with Jess Walter	8	19
10	NO SHIRT, NO SHOES ...NO PROBLEM, by Jeff Foxworthy	12	11
11	THE AWAKENING HEART, by Betty J. Eadie	10	6
12	PARTNERS IN POWER, by Roger Morris	11	7
13	HOW COULD YOU DO THAT? by Laura Schlessinger	13	27
14	JACK AND JACKIE, by Christopher Andersen	14	5
15	DOMINIQUE MOCEANU: AN AMERICAN CHAMPION, by Dominique Moceanu as told to Steve Woodward		1

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren	1	21
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	168
3	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	3	19
4	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	4	67

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Saudi Figure in BCCI Case Opens Counteroffensive

By Peter Truell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Saudi financier who paid hundreds of millions of dollars to escape fraud charges in an international banking scandal has quietly resumed control of his family's banking empire and enlisted Professor Laurence Tribe of Harvard University Law School to rehabilitate his name in the United States.

But the new campaign by Sheikh Khalid ibn Mahfouz to portray himself as the innocent scapegoat of overzealous U.S. prosecutors in the 1991 collapse of BCCI Holdings SA drew a sharp rebuke from both the Manhattan District Attorney's Office in New York City and the Federal Reserve Board.

They accused him of glossing over the fact that a settlement he negotiated three years ago had included a $37 million fine.

BCCI, or the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, based in Luxembourg, was closed by European and U.S. regulators in July 1991 after they concluded that it had stolen billions of dollars from its depositors, forged financial statements and been involved in laundering drug money, tax evasion and the illegal ownership of several sizable U.S. financial institutions, including First American Bankshares of Washington.

The BCCI scandal resulted in fraud charges by New York state against Clark Clifford, a former secretary of defense and counsel to several presidents, who had served as chairman of First American and as counsel to BCCI and First American. Those charges have been set aside because of Mr. Clifford's failing health.

His law partner and protege, Robert Altman, who also was president of First American, was acquitted of bank fraud charges by a New York state jury in 1993.

New York prosecutors and Federal Reserve lawyers also accused Sheikh Khalid, who held a 30 percent stake in both BCCI and First American in the late 1980s, of helping to disguise BCCI's perilous financial condition, and thus misleading and defrauding the bank's depositors, by surreptitiously selling his holdings.

Sheikh Khalid, however, pleading chronic diabetes and the effects of a serious motor accident and a heart attack, steered clear of U.S. courts.

In 1993 he agreed to pay a $225 million settlement, of which $37 million was designated a fine. The sheikh, who has maintained that he was unwittingly caught up in the BCCI scandal, had earlier stepped down from running National Commercial, Saudi Arabia's largest private financial institution, with assets of $21 billion.

Now, after a four-year absence from banking, Sheikh Khalid, whose family has long acted as banker to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, returned late last month to National Commercial as general manager and chairman of its management committee.

The Saudi central bank and Finance Ministry have both approved his return to National Commercial and his recent assumption of a 75 percent interest in the bank, according to his lawyers. (His wife controls the remaining 25 percent.) National Commercial was forced to close its London and New York branches in the aftermath of the BCCI scandal.

Mr. Tribe is taking Sheikh Khalid's case to the public. In interviews and a paper that he provided to The New York Times, he was scathing in his attacks on the Federal Reserve, District Attorney Robert Morgenthau and BCCI's liquidators.

Motivated by "ambition" and showing "a lack of ethical constraint," he said, the prosecutors had cynically conspired to tie up Sheikh Khalid in lawsuits in order to extract the 1993 settlement.

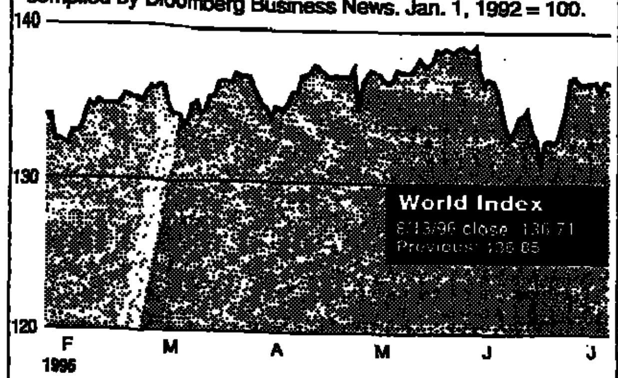
The Harvard law professor, who acknowledges that he was paid substantial amounts to represent the sheikh from 1993 to 1995, says he is now acting for his client pro bono.

An aide to the sheikh said Monday that the Saudi banker was considering seeking redress through courts for what he sees as his mistreatment. The aide, who spoke on condition of anonymity, did not elaborate.

In answers to written questions, Sheikh Khalid said that he had "not had the opportunity to be heard," either in the courts or in the news media, "on the true circumstances" of his involvement in BCCI. He also said that he and his lawyers believed that as an Arab, he "could not rely" on getting a fair hearing before a New York jury.

THE TRIB INDEX: 136.71

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

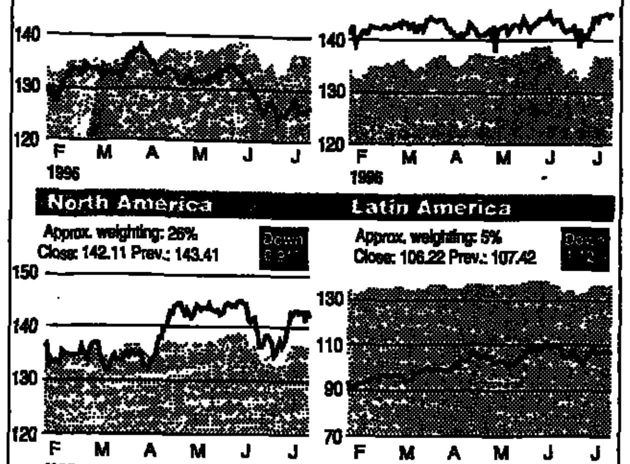


Asia/Pacific
Approx. weighting: 32%
Close: 126.59 Prev.: 126.36

Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 145.44 Prev.: 144.74

North America
Approx. weighting: 26%
Close: 142.11 Prev.: 143.41

Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 106.22 Prev.: 107.42



World Index

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Tue. close	Prev. close	% change		Tue. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	143.63	143.59	+0.03	Capital Goods	146.47	147.17	−0.48
Utilities	128.29	129.04	−0.58	Raw Materials	160.28	159.96	+0.20
Finance	117.93	117.69	+0.20	Consumer Goods	148.10	148.24	−0.09
Services	125.44	126.04	−0.48	Miscellaneous	141.23	141.00	+0.16

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U.S. Economic Data Spark Inflation Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Unexpected increases in U.S. consumer prices and retail sales in July sparked renewed concern about inflation on Tuesday, jarring financial markets with the prospect of an increase in interest rates before the end of the year.

The Labor Department said the consumer price index rose 0.3 percent last month, led by rising food, housing and medical costs. The core consumer-price index, which excludes volatile food and energy costs, also rose a larger-than-expected 0.3 percent in July.

The Commerce Department, meanwhile, said retail sales unexpectedly rose 0.1 percent in July. Excluding the automobile market, sales rose 0.3 percent.

Some analysts expressed concern that the rise in the consumer-price index could be the beginning of a new inflationary cycle.

"This could be the beginning of the new upward trend we were looking for," said Evelina Tainer, chief economist at Indosuez Carr Futures.

But she added that rise could be temporary. "These numbers are so volatile that one month's data is not going to push me over the edge into thinking inflation is here," Ms. Tainer said.

Analysts had expected a 0.2 percent rise in the nominal and core consumer-price indexes and a 0.2 percent decline in retail sales in July.

Despite the inflationary data, many economists said they expected the Federal Reserve Board's policy-setting Open Market Committee to sit tight at its policy meeting Aug. 20 because producer prices barely budged last month, housing sales are slowing and department store sales have been sluggish.

But the bond market fell sharply on the news, with the price of the benchmark 30-year bond dropping 1 4/32, to 99 20/32. The yield rose to 6.78 percent from 6.69 percent on Monday.

Rising inflation would erode the value of fixed-income securities such as bonds. The drop in the bond market helped drag down stocks and the dollar.

"The number splashes a little cold water on the market," Dan Seto, an economist at Nikko Securities Co. said of the consumer-price index. "It's not so ugly as to push the Fed to tighten, but suddenly the inflation outlook is very tense."

"When the Fed officials read this report, they're going to be concerned about wage pressures. That's the bottom line."

Labor costs, which account for two-thirds of consumer prices, are being closely monitored by central bankers because unemployment has been so low.

Recent evidence suggests businesses are "having to pay up" to attract workers, said

See ECONOMY, Page 12

Big Move Ahead for the Big Board?

By Alan Finder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Trying to accommodate strong growth in recent years, officials at the New York Stock Exchange are thinking about relocating to expanded headquarters somewhere else in Manhattan, officials of the exchange said.

The stock exchange, one of New York City's prime economic engines and the leading symbol of its claim as a worldwide financial capital, has not yet decided whether to move, or where, said a spokesman, Ray Pellecchia. But the exchange will not move to New Jersey or elsewhere outside the city, Mr. Pellecchia and city officials said.

Consideration of a new home for the exchange, which was reported Monday by The New York Post, has been prompted by a need for larger and more modern quarters, according to several New York real estate executives. The exchange, founded in 1792, has been located at 11 Wall Street, at the corner of Broad Street, for 93 years and has long been a popular tourist attraction.

Officials at the exchange declined to discuss possible sites, but several real estate executives said the exchange would need a huge trading floor, perhaps as large as 120,000 square feet (11,000 square meters).

That requirement, along with the need for considerable space for computers and other auxiliary services, would rule out virtually all existing office buildings in lower Manhattan, the executives said.

One option under consideration is tearing down an old office building at 2 Broadway, near Battery Park, and constructing a new headquarters there, according to the real estate executives. Another possibility would be constructing a vast building at the eastern end of Wall Street over the East River.

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, who has offered tax incentives to prevent other markets from moving, said Monday he met two weeks ago with Richard Grasso, the chairman and chief executive of the exchange, to discuss the possibility of a new home.

Mr. Grasso made it clear that the exchange was committed to New York City, Mr. Giuliani said, and would not seek to maximize tax breaks and other incentives from the city and state by pretending that it was considering a move to New Jersey or Connecticut.

Since then, city and exchange officials have discussed many possible sites, Mr. Giuliani said, adding that the talks would probably continue for at least three or four months.

"My most important objective is to keep the stock exchange in the city of New York," the mayor said. "That is one of our anchors that makes us the financial capital of the world."

The Giuliani administration, like its recent predecessors, has offered substantial tax abatements and other financial incentives to keep major employers in the city.

When asked at a news conference how much aid would be required to help the stock exchange relocate within the city, Mr. Giuliani said it was too soon to know. "We haven't made a deal yet," he said, "and I don't know what it's going to take to have them accomplish the facility that they need."

The exchange had considered moving across the street three years ago, said Louis Rudin, a developer who was part of the team that devised the plan.

But in the end, he said, senior officials of the exchange decided to remain in their current building.

MEDIA MARKETS

Young & Rubicam Won't Rule Out IPO

By Stuart Elliott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The top executives of Young & Rubicam Inc., after selling a minority interest to outside investors for the first time in the 73-year history of the privately held advertising agency, are not excluding further ownership changes that might include an initial public offering.

Executives of the company have agreed on a recapitalization.

"It's certainly my perspective that we have to reserve the right to do whatever it takes to be the most valued partner for our clients," said Peter Georgescu, chairman and chief executive of Young & Rubicam, the world's sixth largest agency. Regarding a possible sale of shares to the public, Mr. Georgescu said he "wouldn't want to rule it out."

Young & Rubicam, which offers services such as advertising, public relations, corporate-identity consulting, direct marketing and sales promotion, has billings totaling nearly $10 billion from blue-chip clients including Colgate-Palmolive Co., Ford Motor Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Mr. Georgescu and other managers announced this week that, as expected, they had agreed in principle on a recapitalization of the company.

A principal feature of that large financial restructuring has involved selling what has been described as a significant minority stake in Young & Rubicam to Hellman & Friedman, a private equity-investment firm in San Francisco. Terms of the transaction, which will involve Hellman & Friedman's gaining seats on the Young & Rubicam board, have not been disclosed.

Holders Give Green Light For Lucas-Varity Merger

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Lucas Industries PLC said Tuesday it had won shareholder approval to buy Varity Corp. for $2 billion worth of stock, in a plan to create the world's second biggest maker of automotive brake systems.

The two auto-parts makers said in May they would merge in a stock swap to form LucasVarity.

Shares of the new entity will begin trading Sept. 6, if Varity shareholders approve the transaction. Varity holders will vote on it Aug. 23.

"This marks a major step forward," the Lucas chairman, Sir Brian Pearse, said. "The merger will create a strong company, which will rank amongst the top 10 automotive component suppliers in the world."

Lucas shares in London fell Tuesday to 231 pence ($3.58) from 232 pence. In New York, Varity shares were down 25 cents at $48.875.

Doubts that the merger would be completed has dissipated in recent weeks after BBA Group PLC, a rival brake parts maker, decided not to challenge the union with a bid of its own.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 13

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.657	2.5695	1.1223	0.3275	0.1093*	—	5.444*	1.384	1.5405*	1.266	1.318*
Brussels	30.465	47.85	20.612	6.0175	2.0189*	18.369	—	25.355	0.283	22.24	24.25*
Frankfurt	1.4777	2.2897	—	0.292	0.9753*	0.8911	4.8514*	1.2298	1.1728*	1.077	1.1744*
London (a)	1.55	—	2.2881	7.8406	2,346.485	2.5671	47.162	1.8596	166.73	2.1299	194.85
Madrid	125.789	194.847	85.148	24.859	8.301*	75.877	4.131	104.737	116.984*	91.65	—
Milan	1,514.35	2,353.00	1,025.02	299.25	—	912.75	49.887	1,259.00	14.078	1,104.80	12.053
New York (b)	—	1.5485a	1.4785	5.0575	1,516.00	1.6574	30.46	1.1997	107.67	1.374	125.80
Paris	5.06	7.838	3.4252	—	0.334*	3.0520	0.1662	4.2132	4.7026*	3.6867	4.0025*
Tokyo	107.70	167.50	72.94	21.31	0.711	65.01	3.5093	89.64	—	78.53	0.8573
Toronto	1.3741	2.13	0.9314	0.272	0.0900*	0.8398	0.4518*	1.1476	1.2768*	—	1.094*
Zurich	1.20	1.8616	0.8124	0.2371	0.0711*	0.7242	3.9409*	—	1.1130*	0.8734	0.9530*
1 ECU	1.2864	0.8305	1.8994	6.497	1,851.39	2.1316	39.1540	1.5465	138.730	1.7639	161.842
1 SDR	1.4606	0.9422	2.1555	7.3766	2,221.590	2.4001	44.480	1.7537	157.739	2.0027	183.752

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	236.40	Mex. peso	7.49	S. Afr. rand	4.5285
Australian $	1.2845	Hong Kong $	7.7331	N. Zealand $	1.4609	S. Kor. won	815.80
Austrian sch.	10.397	Hung. forint	153.35	Norw. krone	6.3925	Swed. krona	6.6376
Brazil real	1.0112	Indian rupee	35.67	Phil. peso	26.19	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.3386	Indo. rupiah	2339.65	Polish zloty	2.72	Thai baht	25.29
Czech koruna	26.63	Irish £	0.6204	Port. escudo	151.98	Turkish lira	84532.0
Danish krone	5.7179	Israeli shek.	3.141	Russ ruble	5290.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3934	Kuw dinar	0.2995	Saudi riyal	3.750	Venez. boliv.	474.00
Fin. markka	4.4285	Malay. ring.	2.4934	Sing. $	1.4127		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5475	1.5471	1.5468	Japanese yen	107.06	106.66	106.20
Canadian dollar	1.3706	1.3691	1.3678	Swiss franc	1.1971	1.1941	1.1910
Deutsche mark	1.4744	1.4719	1.4691				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Libid-Libor Rates

Aug. 13

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	3/8 - 1/2	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 1/4 - 2 3/8	5 7/8 - 6	4 1/16 - 4 3/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
6-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	5 7/8 - 6 1/8	4 1/8 - 4 1/4	1/2 - 5/8	4 5/8 - 4 3/4
1-year	5 3/4 - 5 15/16	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	2 9/16 - 2 11/16	6 1/8 - 6 3/8	4 7/16 - 4 9/16	13/16 - 15/16	4 13/16 - 4 15/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5.00	5 1/8
3-month CDs	5.03	5.00
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.04	5.01
1-year Treasury bill	5.31	5.27
2-year Treasury bill	5.96	5.88
5-year Treasury note	6.32	6.22
7-year Treasury note	6.43	6.32
10-year Treasury note	6.57	6.47
30-year Treasury bond	6.78	6.69
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.85	4.85
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.33	0.31
1-month interbank	0.53	0.53
3-month interbank	0.69	0.69
6-month interbank	0.78	0.81
10-year Gov't bond	3.19	3.19
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.35	3.25
1-month interbank	3.38	3.38
3-month interbank	3.38	3.38
6-month interbank	3.38	3.40
10-year Bond	6.27	6.29

Britain	Close	Prev
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	4 1/2	5 11/16
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 11/16
3-month interbank	5 13/16	5 13/16
6-month interbank	5 7/8	5 7/8
10-year Gilt	7.77	7.79
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3 11/16	3 11/16
1-month interbank	3 3/4	3 3/4
3-month interbank	4.00	3 15/16
6-month interbank	4 1/16	4 1/16
10-year OAT	6.40	6.38

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

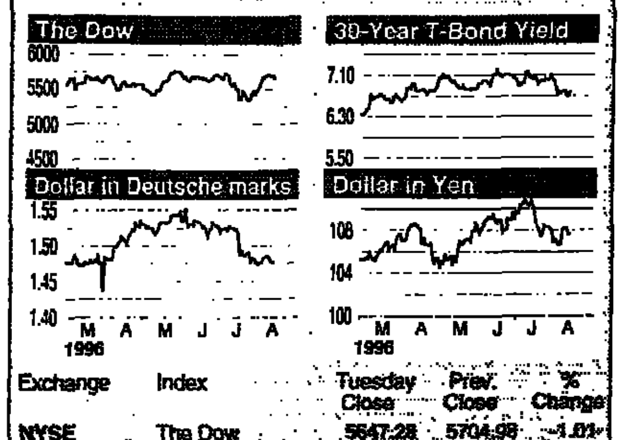
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	388.00	387.75	−0.25
London	387.70	387.60	+0.45
New York	393.20	393.20	−0.20

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5647.28	5704.98	-1.01
NYSE	S&P 500	660.20	665.77	-0.84
NYSE	S&P 100	640.06	645.46	-0.84
NYSE	Composite	352.62	355.13	-0.71
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1125.70	1138.28	-0.83
AMEX	Market Value	549.79	552.52	-0.49
Toronto	TSE Index	5048.24	5064.16	-0.31
São Paulo	Bovespa	61841.90	62896.50	-1.68
Mexico City	Bolsa	3235.68	3255.99	-0.62
Buenos Aires	Merval	500.40	525.58	-4.79
Santiago	IPSA General	5376.07	5423.72	-0.88
Caracas	Capital General	4397.19	4422.29	-0.57

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

US West Gets Aid for Russia Project

LONDON (Bloomberg) — U S West Media Group said Tuesday it had won a $200 million loan facility from the Overseas Private Investment Corp., a U.S. government agency, to develop telecommunications in Russia.

The loan facility is the largest ever completed for a U.S.-sponsored investment in Russia, U S West Media Group said.

U S West owns 66.5 percent of a company called Russian Telecommunications Development Corp., which is a partner in seven wireless telecommunications networks in Russia, which together are expected to reach 37 million Russians.

• **Deere & Co.** said its third-quarter earnings rose 13 percent, to $204 million as high grain prices and government subsidies to farmers helped demand for its agricultural equipment rise. Revenue rose 9 percent, to $2.91 billion.

• **Wal-Mart Stores Inc.** said profit for its second-quarter rose 12 percent to $706 million as sales rose in each of its divisions.

• **J.C. Penney Co.**'s second-quarter profit fell 20 percent to $93 million as credit losses mounted; sales in the quarter ended July 27 rose to $4.51 billion from $4.44 billion.

• **Cargill Inc.** said profit jumped 34 percent in its latest financial year, to $902 million, as revenue rose 10 percent, to $56 billion.

• **Tele-Communications Inc.**, citing investments in cable systems and new technology, reported Tuesday a second-quarter net loss of $184 million, nearly double that of a year earlier.

• **Applied Materials Inc.** reported third-quarter net of $169 million, compared with $139 million in the third quarter of 1995. It plans to cut about 830 jobs and take a charge of $28 million to $32 million in the fourth quarter.

• **United Airlines** is expected to announce a multibillion-dollar order for Boeing Co. planes as early as Wednesday, according to people familiar with the order. *Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder*

U.S. Gold Diggers Go Abroad

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

DENVER — As President Bill Clinton announced the cancellation of a $650 million gold mine in Montana for environmental reasons, gold-mining executives said it reinforced a trend for investing overseas.

The Denver-based Newmont Mining Corp., the largest gold-producing company in the United States, has already invested $250 million in an Uzbek mine.

Mr. Clinton's announcement "underscores the difficulty of permitting a mine of almost any kind in the United States today," said Michael Rounds, spokesman for Cyprus Amax Minerals Co., the largest U.S.-owned mining firm.

Also based in Denver, the company is investing about $800 million in gold production — about half in Alaska, and the rest in Chile and in the Russian Far East.

When companies seek production permits in the lower 48 states, Mr. Rounds said, "every nit that can be possibly found is used to delay or block a project."

Exploration licenses, which might take one month to obtain in Latin America, now take five years in the United States, according to research by Eul-Soo Pang, professor of international economics at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden.

Christopher Herald, president of Crown Resources Corp., a Denver-based gold-exploration company, said he spent 80 percent of the budget in Argentina and Peru.

Adding that his company had waited five-and-a-half years for government permission to start production at a gold mine in Washington state, Mr. Herald said, "We are almost scared to find another gold deposit in the United States."

Browser Battle Is Part of Wider War

By Elizabeth Corcoran
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Message from Microsoft Corp. to Netscape Communications Corp.: "En garde!" Or, more appropriately, "On screen!"

It is a duel between browsers, the software that people use to cruise the World Wide Web, the graphics-rich portion of the Internet.

Personal software giant Microsoft Corp. has begun its latest campaign to win more of the hearts and computers of those who surf the Internet with the version 3.0 release of its Internet Explorer.

Microsoft's two-year-old rival, Netscape of Mountain View, California, has released the third version of its Navigator browser.

Although Netscape is keeping the details quiet for now, executives say they are working hard on their marketing plans and on new features, such as the ability to send electronic mail that is as rich and complex as any Web page.

So far, Netscape has been the undisputed leader of browsers. Estimates are that more than 85 percent of the people surfing the Net use Netscape's software.

But Microsoft is determined to increase its share, which is from 3 percent — according to analysts at market research firm Dataquest Inc. — to 8 percent to 10 percent.

Browsers are just the pawns in the larger contest between Microsoft and Netscape.

"We're talking about who's going to be marshal of the wild frontier," said Richard Zwetchkenbaum, an analyst with International Data Corp. in Framingham, Massachusetts. "Microsoft is putting maximum resources into getting this battle won."

The more people who use one variety of browser, the more software developers are keen to write innovative programs that make the best use of that technology.

Such factors ultimately influence the most lucrative customers of all — corporations — which buy software for both the personal computers their employees use and for the more powerful workstations and servers that are at the heart of a company's business.

■ Filing for Netscape Sale

James Clark, chairman of Netscape, has filed to sell 9 percent of his shares as his company faces increased competition, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Mr. Clark and several executives filed in July and August to sell a total of 2.73 million shares, according to the Washington Service, which tracks insider transactions.

Bond-Market Turmoil Undermines Equities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks posted their biggest drop in a month Tuesday as a surge in bond yields raised concern that the Federal Reserve Board would raise interest rates next week. Philip Morris shares resumed their slide.

The decline came after two government reports suggested that inflation was not under control, contrary to the belief that had helped equities recover from last month's woes.

Benchmark 30-year Treasury bond yields soared 9 basis points to 6.78 percent.

"The market got bumped" because July's price report revived the threat that the Fed might raise rates to fight inflation, said James Griffin, an asset manager at Aeltus Investment Management Inc. "We have employed most of the fuel that it takes to move higher, and now we're highly vulnerable to any interest-rate or earnings disappointments."

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 57.70 points to close at 5,647.28, its worst decline since July 15.

The Nasdaq composite index declined 12.20 points to close at 1,126.07 as Maxim Integrated Products, MFS Communications and Linear Technology skidded.

Declining stocks outnumbered advancing issues by almost 2-to-1 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Philip Morris fell 3½ to 90⅛, extending a slide that began Friday when a jury awarded $750,000 in damages to a smoker who sued Brown & Williamson Tobacco, a division of BAT Industries.

Other tobacco stocks also foundered. RJR Nabisco Holdings fell 1⅛ to 26⅝; Loews slid 1⅞ to 75 ⅝; and UST tumbled 1¼ to 31⅞.

BAT American depositary receipts fell 1/16 to 14 15/16.

Coca-Cola rose to a record high, gaining ½ to 50⅛. Ahead 53 percent

U.S. STOCKS

so far this year, Coke shares are about 40 times higher than they were in 1982.

Investors also focused on a batch of mixed earnings from major retailers for the three-month period ended July 31.

Profit at Texas-based J.C. Penney, whose shares slid ⅞ to 52¼, fell to 37 cents a share from 46 cents a share a year ago, below estimates. Penney blamed shrinking profit on mounting credit losses and little sales growth.

TJX fell 1⅝ to 32⅞ after saying it earned 40 cents a share, compared with a loss of 37 cents last year and estimates of 35 cents.

Arkansas-based Dillard Department Stores, down ⅞ to 33⅜, said earnings grew to 35 cents a share from 34 cents a year ago, shy of forecasts.

Among computer-related shares, Maxim Integrated slumped 2¼ to 29⅞. The semiconductor maker reported lower-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings of 49 cents a share, up from 17 cents last year but below forecasts of 50 cents a share.

After the market closed, Dell Computer posted strong second-quarter net income of $103 million, up 58 percent from a year ago. Dell shares closed at 56⅜, down ⅝.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

ECONOMY: *U.S. Reports Spark Fear of Inflation in Market, Sending Bond Prices and Dollar Lower*

Continued from Page 11

Donald Straszheim, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York.

Not all economic data point to rising prices. On Friday, the Labor Department said wholesale prices were unchanged in July, and rose just 0.1 percent, if food and energy costs are excluded.

In a separate report Tuesday, the Labor Department said U.S. weekly earnings adjusted for inflation showed the biggest drop in six months in July — contrary to other recent signs of wage inflation.

Real average weekly earnings declined 1.5 percent last month after rising 2.2 percent in June.

Average hourly earnings — a measure of wage inflation — fell 0.2 percent while average weekly hours worked fell 1.2 percent.

"The economy continues to grow with very little inflation," said Joe Lavorgna, an economist at Lehman Brothers in New York.

The consumer-price index was rising at a 3.5 percent annual rate in the first seven months of this year, up from 2.9 percent in the same period last year — and 2.5 percent for all of last year. The core rate, however, was rising at a 3.0 percent pace during the first seven months of the year, down from 3.4 percent in the first seven months of 1995.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ Dollar Follows Bond Market Lower

The dollar slipped against most other major currencies Tuesday, following bond prices lower after U.S. economic data raised fears that inflation and interest rates would soon rise, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The dollar fell to 1.4765 Deutsche marks from 1.4779 DM, but rose slightly to 107.67 yen from 107.65. It fell to 5.0575 French francs from 5.0605, and to 1.1997 Swiss francs from 1.2028 francs. But the pound fell to $1.5493 from $1.5510.

The French franc fell against the mark, meanwhile, amid ongoing concern about the economic outlook in France.

"People are worried about the level of French unemployment, about whether they can bring the deficit down" far enough to qualify for European monetary union, said Jayson Lawrence, a senior trader at Bank of Montreal. "All this means that the mark is continuing to rise, which is putting pressure on the dollar."

Martin Deblocq of Nomura Bank in London said, "The EMU story is the flavor of the month, and given that we're not getting much inspiration from the dollar, people are taking this as a reason to buy marks."

Concern grew about the outlook for economic and monetary union after Danish newspapers reported that a high court in Denmark would decide whether the government acted unconstitutionally by signing the Maastricht treaty, which provides for closer European integration.

Danes voted against the treaty on June 2, 1992. They approved it after a new referendum, May 18, 1993, which gave Denmark the option of not joining a single currency.

The mark rose to 3.8728 kroner from 3.8693 as the reports spurred concern that Denmark may have to withdraw from monetary union.

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5689.08	5699.81	5635.44	5647.28	—57.70
Trans	2066.47	2070.75	2053.91	2057.62	—10.85
Util	213.95	214.57	213.32	213.81	—0.76
Comp	1815.16	1817.91	1802.12	1804.84	—14.49

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	786.94	779.01	780.46	—6.48
Transp.	501.83	497.51	498.32	—1.51
Utilities	190.28	188.69	189.11	—1.17
Finance	69.46	68.66	68.75	—0.71
SP 500	665.77	659.13	660.20	—5.57
SP 100	645.46	638.80	640.06	—5.40

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	355.13	352.13	352.62	—2.51
Industrials	449.90	446.02	446.76	—3.14
Transp.	322.30	320.02	320.59	—0.82
Utility	245.58	243.48	243.76	—1.82
Finance	303.65	300.98	301.28	—2.37

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1134.67	1124.68	1125.70	—12.57
Industrials	1027.91	1020.46	1020.46	—11.80
Banks	1084.00	1081.45	1081.45	+0.54
Insurance	1269.61	1265.82	1268.35	—3.54
Finance	1322.47	1318.83	1319.80	—4.76
Transp.	842.99	837.49	837.71	—5.69

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	552.52	549.83	549.79	—2.73

Dow Jones Bond

Not available at press time

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PhMr	99408	94½	89¾	90	—3⅝
WalMart	86351	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+⅛
PepsiCo s	81533	31¼	30⅝	31½	+⅜
RJRNab	79711	28¼	26¼	26⅝	—1¼
Micmt	43183	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅞
MirRsrt s	39697	22⅝	21¼	22	—1
CocaCl s	38740	50¾	49½	50⅛	+½
RJR plC	36630	5⅝	5⅛	5½	—⅛
Merck	34619	69⅞	68⅝	69⅛	—⅛
NaramE	34611	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
AT&T	33933	55⅜	54	54⅜	—1⅛
HewlPk s	29817	45⅝	43⅛	43⅝	—1¾
IBM	29392	112½	109⅜	109⅝	—2⅝
GnMotr	27647	53	51⅝	52⅛	—⅞
ChaseM	25962	74⅞	73⅞	74⅝	+⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco s	79806	58⅞	56⅝	56⅞	—1⅝
Intel	79024	81⅞	79⅛	80¼	—1⅞
Genzym s	70468	26¾	22⅝	26½	+3¼
Ascend s	48264	49	45¼	45⅝	—2
Microsft	45188	125⅝	123⅝	123½	—1¾
StratCo	36092	3½	1⅞	2¼	—1
AmerOn s	35488	30¾	29	29¾	—1⅜
Oracle s	35462	41⅝	40	40⅝	—⅝
Informix	35019	24½	23¼	24⅛	—⅜
DellCpt s	33361	57⅜	55½	56⅝	—⅜
MCI	28317	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+⅛
SunMic s	27570	55⅝	54⅛	55	—⅜
ApldMat s	27009	25	24	24	—1⅛
Atmel	26445	30⅜	28⅝	29	—1⅜
Amgen s	25346	58	56⅜	57⅜	+⅜

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
HanvDir rt	17209	1/32	1/64	1/32	+1/64
BemaGold	10577	4 9/16	4½	4 9/16	+1/16
HanvDir	8887	1⅛	1	1 1/16	—
Dl Ind	8494	1⅞	1 11/16	1⅞	—
SPDR	7582	66⅜	66	66 9/16	—¾
TWA	6167	10⅛	9⅜	10	—
NY Times	5341	30⅞	30⅜	30¼	—⅜
Fresenius	4440	23⅛	21½	23⅛	+2
ViacB	4316	35¼	34⅜	34½	—⅜
AM Intl	4115	1¼	1¼	1⅛	—⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	850	1270
Declined	1507	1061
Unchanged	832	838
Total issues	3189	3169
New Highs	50	62
New Lows	23	16

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1531	1841
Declined	2276	1882
Unchanged	1837	1915
Total issues	5644	5638
New Highs	65	85
New Lows	100	60

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	228	255
Declined	303	259
Unchanged	199	197
Total issues	748	711
New Highs	13	11
New Lows	12	8

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	338.35	381.40
Amex	19.17	19.54
Nasdaq	369.17	366.74

in millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Bergstrom Cap	-	3.00	8-22	9-20
Elsevier NV	b	.2348	8-26	10-11
Laborator Chile	b	.1847	8-16	—
Liberty All-Star Eq	-	.28	8-30	10-7
Reed Intl	b	.3182	9-4	10-11
STOCK SPLIT				
Bergstrom Cap 1 share of Adams Express for 5 of Bergstrom.				
Jones Apparel 2 for 1 split.				
STOCK				
Resource Bncshrs	-	7%	9-3	9-24
INCREASED				
Am Real Estate Inv	Q	.21375	8-23	9-4
Lake Ariel Bncp	Q	.17	8-16	9-13
Galasco Inc	Q	.015	9-30	10-15
TNP Enterprises	Q	.245	8-28	9-15
SPECIAL				
HomeSvgsBk Silver	-	4.80	8-16	8-30
INITIAL				
Prima Energy	-	.25	8-26	8-30
Resource Bncshrs	x	.03	9-3	9-24
x- first cash dividend.-				
REGULAR				
Albany Intl	Q	.10	9-1	10-2
Allied Cap Land	Q	.30	9-13	9-30
Bankers LF Hld	Q	.15	9-20	10-1
Bob Evans	Q	.08	8-23	9-3
Chesapeake Corp	Q	.20	10-11	11-15
Citizens Bncp MD.	Q	.290	9-3	9-30
Dana Corp	Q	.25	8-30	9-13
Enron Corp	Q	.2125	9-3	9-20
Equity AT&T,	M	.226	8-15	9-1
FPL Group	Q	.46	8-30	9-16
Fin Inst Insur	Q	.075	8-21	8-23
First W VA Bncp	Q	.19	9-1	9-16
Fortis Secur	M	.061	8-26	9-13
Hooper Holmes	Q	.36	9-30	10-18
Marion Capital	Q	.20	8-30	9-13
Mark centers	Q	.36	8-26	10-11
Sigma-Aldrich	Q	.11	8-30	9-13
Total System	Q	.011	9-19	10-1
Willis Corroon	b	.1588	9-10	10-8
YPF Soc Anonima	b	.20	8-27	8-29
York Group	Q	.04	8-15	8-30

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Aug. 13, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	3.89	3.71	3.73	—0.02	58,180
Dec 96	3.55	3.42½	3.49	+0.07½	172,068
Mar 97	3.61	3.49	3.54¾	+0.05¾	38,536
May 97	3.66¼	3.56	3.60¾	+0.06½	12,330
Jul 97	3.67½	3.56½	3.62	+0.06½	9,089
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,186					
Mon's open int 298,982 up 1402					

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	256.00	253.10	255.40	—0.70	6,896
Sep 96	251.50	247.50	250.40	—0.90	18,893
Oct 96	246.80	242.50	245.40	—1.80	9,076
Dec 96	245.20	241.20	243.50	—1.70	29,287
Jan 97	244.50	241.00	243.30	—1.70	4,289
Mar 97	245.00	241.50	243.00	—2.50	3,837
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 26,448					
Mon's open int 77,366 up 2363					

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	25.82	25.26	25.38	—0.45	2,518
Sep 96	25.94	25.34	25.49	—0.45	18,147
Oct 96	26.15	25.55	25.70	—0.46	13,702
Dec 96	26.55	25.95	26.06	—0.47	32,639
Jan 97	26.65	26.18	26.28	—0.49	4,216
Mar 97	26.95	26.48	26.55	—0.44	4,250
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 28,787					
Mon's open int 79,425 off 2788					

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	8.26	8.13	8.17¼	—0.08¼	3,594
Sep 96	8.02¾	7.88½	7.95¼	—0.05½	14,347
Nov 96	7.87	7.74	7.81	—0.05¼	115,655
Jan 97	7.96	7.82	7.87¾	—0.05½	17,446
Mar 97	7.99¼	7.87½	7.93¾	—0.05¾	9,450
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 63,342					
Mon's open int 176,262 up 1974					

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	4.76	4.57½	4.60¼	—0.14¼	20,590
Dec 96	4.84	4.64½	4.68	—0.15	35,918
Mar 97	4.77	4.62½	4.65¼	—0.13¾	7,415
May 97	4.49	4.42	4.42	—0.10	281
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 24,817					
Mon's open int 66,912 off 292					

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	68.25	67.45	67.47	—0.50	9,315
Oct 96	70.45	69.80	69.97	—0.03	41,139
Dec 96	67.27	66.75	66.97	+0.22	21,042
Feb 97	65.82	65.15	65.65	+0.53	13,021
Apr 97	67.10	66.65	66.97	+0.47	4,577
Jun 97	65.32	65.00	65.20	+0.48	2,303
Est. sales 16,896 Mon's. sales 14,261					
Mon's open int 94,192 off 347					

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	62.20	61.25	62.02	+0.05	3,547
Sep 96	62.97	61.65	62.72	+0.27	2,827
Oct 96	63.25	61.85	62.97	+0.32	7,382
Nov 96	63.50	62.15	63.47	+0.35	2,439
Jan 97	62.75	62.82	63.67	+0.35	1,233
Mar 97	63.50	62.65	63.45	+0.40	794
Est. sales 5,530 Mon's. sales 3,617					
Mon's open int 19,156 off 233					

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	62.25	61.27	61.62	—1.13	2,880
Oct 96	56.50	55.90	56.57	—0.35	15,397
Dec 96	57.00	56.45	56.90	—0.20	9,974
Feb 97	76.90	76.15	76.57	—0.05	2,890
Apr 97	74.80	74.10	74.57	—0.18	1,125
Jun 97	78.90	78.50	78.65	—0.30	1,176
Est. sales 6,338 Mon's. sales 6,274					
Mon's open int 33,867 up 35					

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	98.20	96.47	97.60	—0.87	1,518
Feb 97	85.70	83.25	84.07	—0.43	3,763
Mar 97	84.80	82.70	83.40	—0.70	543
May 97	83.40	81.50	81.50	—1.05	250
Jul 97	81.50	81.00	81.50	—0.30	41
Aug 97			78.25		6
Est. sales 2,507 Mon's. sales 2,408					
Mon's open int 6,113 off 14					

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	1380	1368	1378	—8	10,963
Dec 96	1425	1411	1418	—13	25,444
Mar 97	1453	1445	1451	—9	16,821
May 97	1468	1468	1469	—9	7,537
Jul 97	1485	1485	1485	—3	5,943
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,092					
Mon's open int 76,919 off 508					

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	124.00	117.50	123.15	+7.00	8,204
Dec 96	112.80	107.80	111.75	+4.60	9,851
Mar 97	107.50	104.00	107.40	+3.65	3,342
May 97	105.75	104.50	106.75	+3.75	1,065
Est. sales 14,899 Mon's. sales 7,403					
Mon's open int 23,285 off 775					

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	11.92	11.49	11.88	+0.29	65,730
Mar 97	11.52	11.27	11.48	+0.13	44,657
May 97	11.25	11.06	11.24	+0.13	17,172
Jul 97	10.95	10.80	10.92	+0.09	12,971
Est. sales 34,322 Mon's. sales 12,214					
Mon's open int 148,579 up 214					

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	116.30	112.75	113.25	—2.90	10,250
Nov 96	111.25	108.50	108.75	—2.75	4,208
Jan 97	111.05	108.55	108.75	—2.65	4,414
Mar 97	111.00	110.00	110.10	—2.10	977
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,439					
Mon's open int 28,420 off 397					

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	387.80	387.60	387.90	—0.10	377
Sep 96			389.00	—0.20	3
Oct 96	390.80	390.00	390.40	—0.20	12,386
Dec 96	393.70	392.90	393.20	—0.20	75,441
Feb 97	395.70	395.60	395.40	—0.40	11,323
Apr 97	397.60	397.60	397.70	—0.40	5,896
Jun 97			400.20	—0.40	10,910
Aug 97			402.70	—0.40	3,318
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 16,958					
Mon's open int 159,653 up 293					

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	92.00	90.75	92.00	+0.40	2,116
Sep 96	91.50	90.20	91.30	+0.10	16,860
Oct 96	90.80	90.40	90.70	+0.20	1,491
Nov 96	89.75	89.75	90.00	+0.25	1,252
Dec 96	89.50	88.40	89.35	+0.35	16,849
Jan 97	88.50	88.50	88.75	+0.35	980
Feb 97	88.10	87.85	88.15	+0.35	795
Mar 97	87.60	87.10	87.75	+0.55	6,177
Apr 97	87.25	87.25	87.55	+0.55	447
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 5,366					
Mon's open int 57,737 up 485					

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	505.8	505.0	507.0	+1.9	4
Sep 96	509.0	504.5	508.5	+1.8	61,254
Oct 96			511.0	+1.8	10
Dec 96	517.0	515.0	516.4	+1.9	28,008
Jan 97			519.4	+1.9	
Mar 97	524.5	524.0	524.1	+1.9	8,112
May 97			529.1	+1.9	5,516
Jul 97			533.8	+1.8	4,120
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 9,454					
Mon's open int 110,261 off 9437					

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	405.80	403.00	404.90	+2.20	19,435
Jan 97	405.40	405.00	406.70	+2.30	3,019
Apr 97			408.90	+2.20	2,567
Jul 97			411.30	+2.20	153
Oct 97			414.80	+2.20	2
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,236					
Mon's open int 25,176 off 52					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1474.00	1475.00	1468.00	1469.00
Forward	1510.00	1511.00	1504.00	1505.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2007.00	2012.00	2030.00	2035.00
Forward	1922.00	1923.00	1935.00	1936.00
Lead				
Spot	835.00	837.00	839.00	840.00
Forward	825.00	826.00	829½	830.00
Nickel				
Spot	7020.00	7030.00	7080.00	7090.00
Forward	7125.00	7130.00	7185.00	7190.00
Tin				
Spot	6085.00	6095.00	6100.00	6110.00
Forward	6150.00	6155.00	6165.00	6170.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1007½	1008½	1010.00	1011.00
Forward	1035.00	1036.00	1037.00	1038.00

Financial

UST. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	94.95	94.92	94.93	—0.02	7,568
Dec 96	94.87	94.79	94.79	—0.06	1,725
Mar 97	94.70	94.69	94.69	—0.04	622
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 189					
Mon's open int 9,915 off 7					

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	106-285	106-13	106-13	— 12	174,681
Dec 96	106-05	105-31	105-31	— 115	9,385
Mar 97			105-215	— 115	
Est. sales 45,000 Mon's. sales 20,365					
Mon's open int 184,066 up 793					

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	109-15	108-18	108-19	— 18	310,714
Dec 96	108-27	107-31	108-00	— 18	29,437
Mar 97			107-23	— 18	2,378
Est. sales 108,168 Mon's. sales 39,210					
Mon's open int 342,533 up 658					

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	112-16	110-28	110-29	—1 05	448,183
Dec 96	111-26	110-12	110-13	—1 05	30,050
Mar 97	110-22	109-31	109-31	—1 05	4,262
Jun 97			109-17	—1 05	1,915
Est. sales 395,000 Mon's. sales 166,553					
Mon's open int 484,604 off 6817					

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep96	108-12	107-30	108-02	+ 0-04	151,364
Dec96	107-13	107-10	107-10	+ 0-04	1,414
Est. sales: 42,440. Prev. sales: 22,764					
Prev. open int.: 152,778 off 756					

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep96	98.02	97.72	97.86	+ 0.10	240,122
Dec96	97.13	96.96	96.99	+ 0.10	15,562
Est. sales: 122,516. Prev. sales: 79,909					
Prev. open int.: 255,684 up 1,163					

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	123.58	123.30	123.42	— 0.02	188,316
Dec 97	122.26	122.08	122.16	+ 0.00	37,950
Mar 97	122.08	121.94	122.00	+ 0.02	6,488
Est. volume: 75,880. Open int.: 232,754 up 1,991.					

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep96	116.28	115.80	115.83	+ 0.05	61,797
Dec96	115.54	115.20	115.16	+ 0.02	5,214
Est. sales: 31,334. Prev. sales: 28,362					
Prev. open int.: 67,006 off 3,377					

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	94.500	94.470	94.480	—10	16,349
Sep 96	94.470	94.420	94.440	—30	385,415
Oct 96	94.380	94.330	94.340	—30	4,011
Dec 96	94.280	94.180	94.190	—60	460,001
Mar 97	94.190	94.090	94.100	—60	291,333
Jun 97	94.040	93.860	93.940	—60	227,987
Sep 97	93.890	93.790	93.800	—60	189,160
Mar 00	93.170	93.050	93.080	—70	36,419
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 173,882					
Mon's open int 2,487,184 up 1807					

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	1.5518	1.5470	1.5492	—10	46,881
Dec 96	1.5518	1.5478	1.5484	—10	1,257
Mar 97			1.5482	—10	9
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 17,891					
Mon's open int 48,147 up 1498					

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.7302	.7278	.7287	—13	33,025
Dec 96	.7319	.7302	.7309	—13	4,214
Mar 97	.7342	.7326	.7330	—13	461
Jun 97	.7345	.7342	.7344	—13	684
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,889					
Mon's open int 38,501 off 932					

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.6797	.6775	.6790	+13	71,830
Dec 96	.6833	.6816	.6828	+13	4,254
Mar 97			.6870	+13	633
Jun 97			.6909	+13	10
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 25,254					
Mon's open int 76,727 up 2325					

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.009355	.009323	.009337	+1	62,134
Dec 96	.009470	.009443	.009453	+1	6,198
Mar 97	.009574	.009573	.009569	+1	131
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 22,424					
Mon's open int 68,467 off 1643					

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	.8383	.8330	.8373	+38	37,031
Dec 96	.8447	.8416	.8436	+37	2,333
Mar 97			.8508	+37	102
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 12,285					
Mon's open int 39,491 up 765					

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep96	94.22	94.18	94.21	+ 0.03	73,448
Dec96	94.17	94.11	94.15	+ 0.05	102,571
Mar97	93.96	93.90	93.94	+ 0.06	73,722
Jun97	93.62	93.58	93.60	+ 0.06	48,733
Sep97	93.24	93.20	93.21	+ 0.04	32,412
Dec97	92.89	92.85	92.87	+ 0.05	26,596
Mar98	92.64	92.61	92.62	+ 0.05	22,025
Jun98	92.47	92.45	92.45	+ 0.05	14,772
Sep98	92.33	92.28	92.32	+ 0.05	18,472
Dec98	92.21	92.18	92.20	+ 0.04	10,504
Mar99	92.11	92.10	92.09	+ 0.04	3,794
Jun99	92.01	91.96	91.98	+ 0.05	1,861
Est. sales: 55,266. Prev. sales: 29,482					
Prev. open int.: 430,961 up 2,768					

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep96	96.70	96.68	96.69	+ 0.01	169,354
Dec96	96.66	96.62	96.64	+ 0.01	234,921
Mar97	96.47	96.42	96.45	+ 0.02	191,141
Jun97	96.20	96.15	96.17	+ 0.02	129,927
Sep97	95.87	95.82	95.85	+ 0.03	94,016
Dec97	95.52	95.47	95.51	+ 0.03	69,540
Mar98	95.19	95.15	95.19	+ 0.04	41,736
Jun98	94.88	94.84	94.87	+ 0.03	31,537
Sep98	94.57	94.56	94.57	+ 0.03	22,122
Dec98	94.29	94.25	94.28	+ 0.03	22,665
Mar99	94.02	94.00	94.02	+ 0.03	21,303
Jun99	93.80	93.78	93.79	+ 0.02	10,103
Est. sales: 91,892. Prev. sales: 59,977					
Prev. open int.: 1,038,565 up 1,908					

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	95.75	95.63	95.66	— 0.08	51,601
Dec 96	95.79	95.68	95.70	— 0.08	48,108
Mar 97	95.78	95.72	95.73	— 0.02	32,605
Jun 97	95.65	95.59	95.59	— 0.02	19,403
Sep 97	95.43	95.39	95.39	— 0.02	12,545
Dec 97	95.20	95.17	95.17	— 0.02	9,993
Mar 98	94.98	94.96	94.96	— 0.01	8,650
Jun 98	94.74	94.73	94.74	+ 0.02	6,152
Sep 98	94.51	94.51	94.48	— 0.01	4,346
Dec 98	94.21	94.21	94.25	+ 0.00	4,157
Mar 99	94.02	94.02	94.02	+ 0.03	7,784
Jun 99	93.77	93.77	93.77	— 0.04	1,938
Est. volume: 80,754. Open int.: 207,282 up 810.					

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep96	91.37	91.30	91.32	+ 0.04	57,371
Dec96	91.87	91.78	91.81	+ 0.04	45,399
Mar97	92.11	92.06	92.06	+ 0.02	24,493
Jun97	92.18	92.12	92.13	+ 0.02	14,821
Sep97	92.14	92.09	92.11	+ 0.03	8,501
Dec97	92.01	91.96	91.98	+ 0.04	5,580
Est. sales: 24,413. Prev. sales: 22,782					
Prev. open int.: 156,165 up 591					

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	75.20	73.80	74.75	+1.50	7,713
Dec 96	75.38	74.10	75.16	+1.28	32,124
Mar 97	76.60	75.60	76.47	+1.12	7,916
May 97	77.30	76.25	77.25	+0.90	5,983
Jul 97	77.60	77.25	77.60	+0.70	4,549
Oct 97	76.60	76.30	76.50	—0.10	1,077
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 7,756					
Mon's open int 62,534 off 429					

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	60.25	59.00	59.90	+0.34	32,782
Oct 96	60.40	59.30	60.15	+0.39	15,924
Nov 96	60.45	59.65	60.45	+0.45	10,054
Dec 96	60.70	59.80	60.50	+0.35	23,631
Jan 97	60.25	59.65	60.15	+0.25	11,567
Feb 97	59.00	58.45	59.00	+0.45	6,368
Mar 97	56.60	56.20	56.60	+0.30	2,931
Apr 97	54.40	53.85	54.40	+0.45	2,005
May 97	52.35	52.10	52.30	+0.10	1,961
Jun 97	51.65	51.25	51.45	—0.05	2,248
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,873					
Mon's open int 113,441 up 767					

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	22.43	21.87	22.35	+0.13	56,691
Oct 96	21.87	21.40	21.81	+0.16	60,917
Nov 96	21.40	20.90	21.23	+0.16	33,365
Dec 96	20.75	20.42	20.68	+0.12	41,627
Jan 97	20.25	19.97	20.23	+0.08	29,201
Feb 97	19.90	19.66	19.86	+0.01	20,773
Mar 97	19.60	19.50	19.56	—0.03	13,589
Apr 97	19.35	19.30	19.33	—0.03	10,915
May 97	19.05	19.03	19.03	—0.12	6,155
Jun 97	18.95	18.87	18.93	—0.04	23,119
Jul 97	18.80	18.75	18.79	—0.05	7,834
Oct 97	18.38	18.32	18.38	—0.10	2,254
Nov 97	18.30	18.30	18.30	—0.08	5,683
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 93,915					
Mon's open int 372,709 up 11243					

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	2.100	2.021	2.056	—18	25,597
Oct 96	2.170	2.110	2.125	—38	23,694
Nov 96	2.245	2.190	2.220	—15	13,478
Dec 96	2.290	2.253	2.280	—7	14,951
Jan 97	2.300	2.260	2.290	—5	11,857
Feb 97	2.220	2.195	2.210	—5	7,056
Mar 97	2.120	2.100	2.105	—5	5,528
Apr 97	2.050	2.040	2.047	—3	3,801
May 97	2.010	1.985	2.000		3,185
Jun 97	2.010	1.995	2.002		2,911
Jul 97	2.010	1.995	2.005		2,554
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,277					
Mon's open int 134,965 off 260					

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	63.20	62.00	63.00	+0.11	22,668
Oct 96	61.70	60.40	61.45	+0.29	12,224
Nov 96	59.90	58.75	59.80	+0.64	6,502
Dec 96	58.15	57.80	58.05	+0.14	3,941
Feb 97	57.15	57.15	57.15	+0.24	1,385
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 23,125					
Mon's open int 53,393 up 1888					

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	183.75	181.00	183.75	+ 3.00	23,735
Oct 96	183.00	180.75	183.00	+ 2.75	7,677
Nov 96	181.25	180.25	181.25	+ 2.25	4,133
Dec 96	180.00	178.00	180.00	+ 2.25	11,468
Jan 97	178.00	176.50	178.00	+ 2.25	4,973
Feb 97	174.00	172.75	174.50	+ 2.25	975
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	171.00	+ 2.25	2,172
Apr 97	166.25	166.25	167.75	+ 2.25	2,935
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	165.25	+ 1.75	762
Jun 97	162.00	161.75	163.00	+ 1.25	2,597
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	162.00	+ 1.50	8
Est. sales: 8,278. Open int.: 61,492 off 1,776					

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	20.81	20.35	20.73	+0.07	36,898
Oct 96	20.31	19.92	20.27	+0.12	59,409
Nov 96	19.85	19.53	19.82	+0.15	10,869
Dec 96	19.42	19.11	19.39	+0.16	17,773
Jan 97	19.00	18.74	18.99	+0.16	11,945
Feb 97	18.66	18.50	18.63	+0.14	7,345
Mar 97	18.35	18.18	18.32	+0.12	5,996
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	18.06	+0.11	4,441
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	17.84	+0.11	1,549
June 97	17.60	17.54	17.65	+0.12	4,405
Est. sales64,890. Open int.: 161,445 up 1,807					

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep 96	670.00	660.20	661.65	—6.10	181,765
Dec 96	672.60	666.40	666.80	—6.95	10,704
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 55,775					
Mon's open int 194,864 up 3857					

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Sep96	3842.0	3821.0	3836.0	+ 25.0	60,904
Dec96	3861.5	3851.0	3857.5	+ 25.0	3,829
Mar97	N.T	N.T	3868.0	+ 25.0	310
Est. sales: 12,094. Prev. sales: 5,747					
Prev. open int.: 65,043 off 727					

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Aug 96	1995.0	1978.0	1984.0	+3.50	24,926
Sep 96	1998.0	1985.0	1989.5	+3.50	21,507
Oct 96	1998.0	1998.0	1995.0	+3.50	50
Dec 96	2006.0	2006.0	2008.0	+4.00	4,515
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2026.5	+3.50	4,398
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2008.0	+3.50	4,960
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2057.0	+3.50	2,320
Est. volume 9,014 Open int.: 62,676 up 265					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,536.80	1,521.50
Reuters	1,936.00	1,932.40
D.J. Futures	148.77	148.34
CRB	249.91	249.30

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EUROPE

Yen Decline Hurts LVMH's Revenue

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA said Tuesday that revenue barely rose in the first half as as the yen's decline bit into luggage sales.

Analysts said the luxury-goods company — best known for its Louis Vuitton bags and Christian Dior perfumes — was now likely to post single-digit rather than double-digit profit growth for 1996.

LVMH said sales rose to 13.38 billion French francs ($2.65 billion) in the half from 13.34 billion francs last year. The figures included revenue generated by Loewe, a Spanish fashion house, and Celine, a French clothing maker, both of which were acquired in the first half.

"These figures are not very encouraging," said Sylvain Massot, an analyst with Morgan Stanley in London. "Excluding acquisitions, LVMH isn't showing any growth at all in the short term. It's going to make us downgrade our profit forecasts significantly," Mr. Massot said.

Shares in LVMH, which have fallen more than 15 percent over the past three months in anticipation of disappointing sales, barely reacted. They slipped 5 francs, to 1,100 francs.

In May, the company's chairman, Bernard Arnault, warned shareholders that sales as of April 30 had showed only a "slight rise" from the period a year earlier. He also said the year had been marked by a continued drop in the exchange-rate value of the yen and low economic growth levels in Europe. The company reiterated those points on Tuesday.

LVMH said luggage sales — a key earner — rose about 10 percent in the first half, to 4.05 billion francs. That was significantly lower than the 16 percent surge they posted in the first half of 1995.

"Luggage sales were weaker than expected," said Edouard de Boisgelin, an analyst with Merrill Lynch & Co. in London.

He said LVMH had probably suffered from competition from Gucci Group NV, the Italian luxury-goods maker. Gucci, which also sells designer handbags and leather wares, has more than doubled its sales in the last five quarters.

Sales of LVMH perfume and beauty products fell 5 percent, to 3.91 billion francs. Sales of cognac and spirits were lower fell 7 percent, to 2.36 billion francs. But the champagne and fine wine division posted a sales increase of 6 percent in the half, to 2.11 billion francs.

■ Guinness Debt Downgraded

Moody's Investors Service Inc. lowered its debt ratings for Guinness PLC because of tough business conditions in world liquor markets, Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

Moody's lowered the rating of Guinness senior unsecured debt to Aa3 from Aa2, and its subordinated debt to A1 from Aa3. The ratings are still investment-grade. Despite the ratings action, Guinness shares rose 7 pence, to 478 pence ($7.41).

Deals in Digital TV: A Matter of Necessity

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Americans may soon see a major expansion in their hitherto spotty diet of BBC programs. A senior official of Flextech, the largely U.S.-owned television-program packager, said Tuesday that he hoped by the end of the month to wrap up a deal with the British Broadcasting Corporation to create up to six new theme-television channels for distribution around the world.

Stanislas Yassukovich, Flextech's chairman, predicted that an agreement would be reached by September. "This partnership will bring our financing capability together with the BBC's library and its ability to commission new programming," he said in an interview.

He said he expected the half dozen new channels to each contain a mixture of fresh programming and so-called time-warp material — programs from the BBC's vast warehouse of previously broadcast dramas, documentaries and more.

Behind the new joint venture is an expected growth in the need for programs with the arrival of digital television. Among other things, digital technology will enable broadcasters to squeeze far more channels onto the same band width.

"Distribution capacity is growing far faster than the available content," said Mr. Yassukovich. "The big challenge is to produce and package program content to fill that new capacity."

"No one can cover all the bases in all the markets by themselves," said Mr. Yassukovich, referring to recent combinations of European forces to gain market niches. "It is a business now based on complex, some might say incestuous, relationships."

Should talks with Flextech founder, for instance, experts say the BBC would have little choice but to seek an alternative partner.

Analysts point out that in the past the BBC has had difficulty in finding the money to expand its still relatively tiny for-profit activities.

Flextech, which is 50.8 percent owned by Tele-Communications Inc., could significantly advance the BBC's plans on two fronts. As the largest cable-television operator in the United States, Denver-based TLC can offer the BBC distribution in the world's richest English-speaking market. Furthermore, it has the financial muscle that the BBC sorely lacks.

Andrea Kirkby, an analyst with the Daiwa Institute of Research, offers a third explanation as to why the deal might be attractive for the BBC. "The BBC is good at general-interest programming, but it has never run a special-interest or niche channel in its life. It does not know how to, because it has never had to do so."

De Beers Net Adds Sparkle To Share Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — De Beers, the world's largest diamond producer, said Tuesday that first-half earnings rose a better-than-expected 18 percent amid strong diamond sales, lifting its stock price 2 percent.

De Beers said the bullish mood in the diamond market in the first half enabled the Central Selling Organization to achieve record sales of $2.75 billion. The company sells about 75 percent of the world's diamond production through the Central *Selling Organization.*

Combined earnings from South African-based De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. and Swiss-registered De Beers Centenary AG rose to $482 million in the six months ended June 30, from $407 million in the first half of last year.

Analysts expected earnings of between $430 million and $470 million.

Earnings from associated companies rose 23 percent to $683 million, De Beers said.

De Beers shares closed at 135 rand ($29.80), up from 132.

"It's a very good number," said Owen Ryan, an analyst at S.G. Warburg PLC.

Mr. Ryan credited the growth partly to a 30 percent profit rise at Anglo American Corp. of South Africa Ltd., in which De Beers Consolidated holds a 38.4 percent stake.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Foreign Demand Doubles VW Profit

Bloomberg Business News

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG, Europe's largest carmaker, said Monday that surging foreign demand had pushed first-half net profit to more than double the last year's level.

Net profit rose to 282 million Deutsche marks ($191.1 million) from 113 million DM in the same period a year earlier. The results were about 54 million DM shy of the full-year 1995 net profit.

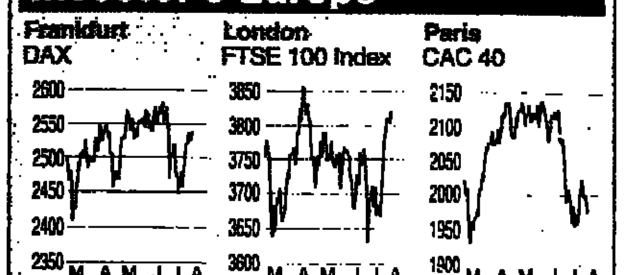
Unit sales rose 8 percent to 1.9 million cars, trucks and vans, while deliveries rose nearly 13 percent.

Still, VW stuck to its earlier forecast, only that this year's net profit would be "above" the 336 million DM posted last year.

Revenue rose nearly 14 percent, to 50.5 billion DM.

Volkswagen shares ended 1.80 DM higher at 5.24 DM in Frankfurt.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	549.28	548.71	+0.10
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,491.11	9,474.61	+0.17
Frankfurt	DAX	2,539.41	2,528.18	+0.44
Copenhagen	Stock Market	416.14	415.17	+0.23
Helsinki	HEX General	2,086.41	2,077.78	+0.42
Oslo	OBX	445.12	446.23	-0.25
London	FTSE 100	3,823.40	3,803.30	+0.53
Madrid	Stock Exchange	354.64	353.42	+0.35
Milan	MIBTEL	9,565.00	9,542.00	+0.24
Paris	CAC 40	1,980.57	1,978.17	+0.12
Stockholm	SX 16	2,046.36	2,037.84	+0.42
Vienna	ATX	1,042.84	1,042.87	Unch.
Zurich	SPI	2,332.53	2,328.21	+0.19

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Thyssen AG**, a German steelmaker under investigation for fraud, said it had filed a complaint with a Berlin court to have arrest warrants against its chief executive and nine other managers struck down.
- **Securitas AB**, a Swedish security-services company, said its first-half pretax profit rose 13 percent to 228 million kronor ($34.3 million), bolstered by its acquisitions in Germany, France and Portugal.
- **Unilever Ireland PLC** urged shareholders of **Lyons Irish Holdings PLC**, a tea manufacturer, to accept its bid for the 25 percent of the company it did not already own, saying its offer of 323.3 Irish pence ($5.20) per share was "fair and reasonable." Advisers to Lyons Irish shareholders recommended rejection of the "inadequate" bid by the Irish unit of the British-Dutch consumer-goods maker last week.
- **Spain** said its consumer prices rose 0.1 percent in July and 3.7 percent in the first seven months of the year, on the low end of forecasts. Economists said the figures brightened prospects for further interest-rate cuts.
- **Hunter Douglas NV**, a Dutch window-coverings and architectural-products group, said its first-half net profit rose 24 percent to 62.9 million guilders ($38.1 million), largely because of high volumes and favorable exchange rates.
- **Renault SA**, a French automaker, said group sales slipped nearly 3 percent to 94.08 billion francs ($18.63 billion) in the first half, adding that the decline was less pronounced than investors had feared after recent disappointing European and French car-sales figures.
- **Kuwait Petroleum Corp.** said it had appointed Robert Fleming & Co. to advise it on the sale of its British unit, **Santa Fe Exploration (U.K.) Ltd.**, which produces crude oil in the North Sea and off the coast of Ireland.
- **Telefonica de Espana SA** plans to invest further in the Argentinian telecommunications network, according to published reports in Spain. Telefonica already owns 22 percent of **Telefonica de Argentina SA.**

Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFX

Earnings From Scandinavian Banks Point to Recovery

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Den norske Bank A/S reported higher-than-expected earnings Tuesday — further evidence that Nordic banks have recovered from a debt crisis that sent many into state ownership in the early 1990s.

In its first-half earnings report, Sweden's SE Banken said provisions for bad debt had fallen 70 percent, to 703 million kronor ($105.8 million). Den norske Bank of Norway, meanwhile, said in its first-half report that it was turning old provisions into credits.

Many Nordic banks turned to their governments for help when they could not cope with mounting bad debts at the beginning of the 1990s. Some, such as Den norske Bank or Nordbanken AB of Sweden, became state properties.

SE Banken said its first-half operating profit soared to 2.72 billion kronor from 47 million kronor last year. Net interest income, the money the bank makes on the difference between lending and deposit rates, rose 1 percent, to 3.41 billion kronor. Income from fees and commissions jumped 16 percent, to 2.61 billion kronor because of high securities trading volume.

"The earnings improvement is mostly due to the lower credit losses," said Bjoern Svedberg, SE Banken's chief executive. Shares in SE Banken were steady, at 57 kronor.

At Den norske Bank, operating profit dropped to 1.53 billion kroner ($239.2 million) from 1.68 billion a year ago. Still, analysts said the result was better than they had expected. Net profit fell 9 percent to 1.51 billion kroner. Costs fell about 4 percent, to 2.30 billion kroner.

Den norske Bank said net interest income fell 12 million kroner, to 2.12 billion kroner. Stock in the bank was unchanged, at 20.80 kroner. Analysts said investors should look to the Nordic banks for bargains.

"Scandinavian banks are cheap by European standards, and are now well financed again," said Kjell Bengtsson, an analyst at Old Mutual International Asset Management. "The market is still penalizing them for their past mistakes."

Den norske Bank was formed in 1990 when Den norske Creditbank and Bergen Bank merged in an attempt to avoid collapse as bad loans had brought them to the brink of bankruptcy. The Norwegian government later bailed out both Den norske Bank and several others, and still holds a 52 percent stake in Den norske Bank.

The two banks said they were working to cut costs. Den norske Bank said operating costs fell 4 percent, while at SE Banken, operating costs rose 6 percent, to 4.9 billion kronor.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Aug. 13
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE index: 549.28 Previous: 548.71

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	95.20	93.80	93.80	93.80
Aegon	80.10	79.20	79.50	79.70
Ahold	86.50	85.20	86.10	85.20
Akzo Nobel	187.70	185.10	186.50	187
Bols Wess cva	28	27.20	27.40	27.90
CSM cva	80.50	80.20	80.50	80.20
Dordtsche Pet	270	267.50	267.50	267.80
DSM	154.80	153.50	153.80	153
Elsevier	26.30	26	26	26
Fortis Amev	50.90	49.90	50.40	50
G-Broc cva	53.40	51.80	52.90	52
Hagemeyer	125.80	125	125.20	125
Heineken	369.50	366	366.50	368
Hoogovens	60.80	59.50	60.40	59.70
Hunt Douglas	121	115.20	116.50	118.60
ING Group	53.90	52.90	53	52.70
KLM	49.70	48.80	48.90	49.10
KNP BT	36.60	36.10	36.20	36.20
KPN	61.70	61.10	61.40	61.20
Nedlloyd Gp	36.90	36.50	36.50	36.80
Nutricia	187.60	186.60	187.20	187.50
Oce Grinten	167	166.20	166.50	166.70
Pakhoed	43	42.30	42.70	42.70
Philips Elec	55	54.20	54.50	54.60
Polygram	99.60	98.80	99.10	99.50
Randstad Hdg	120	115.50	118.20	119
Robeco	123.30	122.60	122.60	122.10
Rodamco	46.80	46.50	46.80	46.70
Rolinco	133	133	133	132.30
Rorento	97.90	97.80	97.80	97.70
Royal Dutch	250.30	248.50	248.90	248.80
Stork	50.20	49.60	50.10	50.30
Unilever cva	236	234.70	235.10	234.30
VNU	27.60	27.20	27.40	27.40
Wolters Kl cva	203	200	200.20	201.30

Bangkok
SET index: 1118.30 Previous: 1119.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	330	322	322	330
Bangkok Bk F	314	310	312	310
Krung Thai Bk	109	107	108	109
PTT Explor	346	338	346	346
Siam Cement F	1036	988	1036	1024
Telecomasia	48	47.25	47.75	47.75
Thai Airways	51.50	50	51	51.50
Thai Farm Bk F	252	252	252	252
Thai Teleph	47.25	47	47.25	48
Utd Comm	296	290	294	296

Bombay
Monday, Aug. 12
Sensitive index: 3458.98 Previous: 3497.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2185	2136	2140.25	2148.50
Grasim Ind	465.25	460	462.75	468.25
Hindalco Ind	975.25	962.50	966	964.25
Indust Lever	856.50	845	852.75	860.75
Indian Hotels	768	763	768	767.50
ITC	305.75	301	303	307.25
Larsen Toubro	251.50	240	244.50	248.25
Reliance Ind	209.50	206.25	206.50	210.50
Tata Eng Loco	502	490	498.50	502
Tata Iron St	192.50	186.75	187	189.75

Brussels
Stock Exchange index: 9491.11 Previous: 9474.61

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3490	3420	3475	3470
Barco Ind	5100	5040	5090	5050
BBL	5900	5850	5850	5860
Bekaert	24900	24650	24650	24800
CBR	2335	2330	2335	2325
CMB	2500	2475	2480	2495
Cockerill	137	132	134	135
Colruyt	11100	11025	11050	11000
Delhaize Lion	1650	1645	1645	1645
Electrabel	6930	6900	6900	6910
Electrafina	2820	2780	2820	2800
Fortis AG	4315	4295	4305	4295
GIB	1400	1388	1390	1392
GBL	4025	3950	3980	3935
Gen Banque	11400	11275	11325	11275
Glaverbel	3280	3230	3260	3220
Kredietbank	9500	9450	9480	9480
Mosane	2375	2370	2375	2300
Petrofina	9540	9460	9520	9460
Powerfin	4465	4440	4455	4455
Recticel	296	283	283	285
Royale Belge	6080	6000	6010	6010
Soc Gen Belg	2415	2385	2400	2395
Solvay	18250	18150	18150	18175
Tessenderlo	10600	10475	10500	10500
Tractebel	13325	13225	13250	13225
UCB	60900	60000	60000	60350
Union Miniere	2325	2280	2300	2290

Copenhagen
Stock index: 416.14 Previous: 415.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	350	344	349	347.45
Danisco	317	313	315	315
Den Danske Bk	399	395	398	397
D/S Svendbrg A	205000	203000	205000	203800
D/S 1912 A	140000	140000	140000	141000
East Asiatic Co	120.15	117	118	120
FLS Ind B	660	655	659.50	650
ISS Intl Svc B	136	133	135	135.50
Novo Nordisk B	853	846.95	847.88	853
Radiometer B	375	370	375	370
Sophus Ber B	790	782	789	786
Tele Danmk B	267	260	265	260
Unidanmark A	277	274	276	276

Frankfurt
DAX: 2539.41 Previous: 2528.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1135	1135	1135	1140
AEG	152.50	152.50	152.50	158
Allianz Hdg	2740	2731	2740	2732
Altana	1128	1120	1123	1120
Bodenwerk	560.50	560.50	560.50	560
BASF	41.77	41.30	41.38	40.85
Bayer Hypo Bk	43.90	43.60	43.83	43.50
Bay.Vereinsbank	52	51.75	51.81	51.92
Bayer	52.12	51.55	51.95	51.26
Berliner Kraft	425	422	425	418
BHF Bank	40	39.75	40	39.75
BMW	837.50	829	836	841
CKAG Colonia	0000	0000	0000	0000
Commerzbank	348.80	347.50	347.90	347.80
Daimler Benz	79.70	79.45	79.60	78.85
Degussa	503	501.20	502	501.50
Deutsche Bank	75.48	75.30	75.45	75.18
Dresdner Bank	41.85	41.70	41.88	41.25
Heidelbg Zmt	999	990	993	1000
Henkel	61.90	61	61.90	60.40
Hochtief	66.70	66.50	66.70	65.50
Hoechst	51.50	51.10	51.30	50.59
Holzmann Ph.	375	373	374	375
Karstadt	543.50	541	541	543.50
Linde	943	938	941	943
Lufthansa ord	208	205	207	206.30
MAN	356	352.50	355	355.50
Mannesmann	522.80	520	522.50	523.70
Metro	139.50	138.50	138.50	139.10
Muench Rueck	3588	3568	3581	3545
Preussag	363.40	359.50	360	356
PWA	198	196.50	196.50	196.50
RWE	53.85	53.60	53.80	53.70
SAP pfd	237.80	234.50	234.90	233
Schering	111.35	109.60	110.60	109.90
Schmalb Lub	275	274.50	275	275
Siemens	78.25	77.80	78	78.01
Suedzucker	772	772	770	770
Thyssen	266.50	264.50	266	263
Veba	76	75.80	75.91	76.60
VEW	470	466	466	488
Viag	567	559	561	563
Volkswagen	528	523	524	522.20
Wella	895	883	889.50	883

Helsinki
HEX General index: 2086.41 Previous: 2077.78

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	219	219	219	220
Enso R	38.90	38.10	38.20	38.10
Huhtamaki IF	153	153	153	153
Kesko	71	70.20	70.50	71
Kone BF	509	505	505	505
Merita A	10.30	9.88	10	9.90
Metra BF	238	235	238	236
Metsa-Serla B	35.40	34.50	34.50	34.90
Nokia Prf F	180	178	178.90	177
Outokumpu A	89	87.50	88	87
Rautaruukki	37.10	36.60	36.60	34.70
Stockmann A	257	257	257	260
UPM-Kymme	105	103.50	103.70	104
Valmet A	73.50	72	72.50	72

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 11165.78 Previous: 11181.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.20	9	9	9
Bk East Asia	28.90	28.20	28.20	28.90
Cathay Pacific	13.05	12.80	13	12.90
Cheung Kong	57	55.50	56.50	56
China Light	33	32.30	32.40	32.90
Chin Estates	6.90	6.60	6.60	6.60
Citic Pacific	34.60	33.90	34.10	34.20
Cons Elec Pwr	14.10	13.75	14.10	14.45
Dao Heng Bk	30.80	30.30	30.80	30.70
First Pacific	12.40	12.30	12.35	12.30
Great Eagle	22.75	22.50	22.55	22.55
Guangdong Inv	5.65	5.40	5.40	5.65
Guoco Group	37.50	37.10	37.50	37.40
Hang Lung	14.90	14.80	14.80	14.75
Hang Seng Bk	79.50	78.25	78.50	79
Henderson Inv	7.75	7.60	7.60	7.60
Henderson Ld	60	58	58	59.25
HKR Intl	9.20	9.10	9.10	9.10
HK Aircraft	20.20	19.60	19.60	20.10
HK China Gas	12.55	12.35	12.45	12.50
HK Electric	23.05	22.90	22.90	22.90
HK Shang Htls	13.35	13.25	13.30	13.25
HK Telecomm	13.05	12.90	12.90	12.95
Hopewell Hdgs	4.38	4.23	4.28	4.38
HSBC Hdgs	134	133	133	133.50
Hutchison Wh	47.90	47.40	47.80	47.60
Hysan Dev	23.90	23.70	23.90	23.75
Johnson El 500	17.90	17.65	17.65	17.80
Miramar Hotel	15.35	15.30	15.30	15.35
Natl Mutual	6.60	6.45	6.45	6.45
New World	37.40	36.60	36.80	36.60
Oriental Press	4.15	3.98	4	3.98
Orient Telecom	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.29
Shangri-La	10.30	10.25	10.30	10.30
SHK Props	77	75.50	76.25	74.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.80	4.68	4.68	4.80
Sino Land Co.	8.05	7.90	7.95	7.95
Sth China Post	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.50
Swire Pac A	68	66.50	66.75	67
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.95	9.80	9.95	9.85
TV Broadcasts	29.75	29.60	29.60	29.65
Wharf Hdgs	29.10	28.90	29.05	28.95
Wheelock	15	14.75	14.75	14.85

Jakarta
Composite index: 537.51 Previous: 540.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2300	2300	2300	2275
Barito Pacific	1425	1400	1425	1425
Gudang Garam	8750	8675	8675	8725
Indah Kiat	2125	2075	2100	2100
Indocement	6400	6350	6375	6500
Indofood	5000	4975	5000	5000
Indorayon	1775	1750	1750	1775
Indosat	7175	7100	7150	7150
Kalbe Farma	4450	4425	4450	4400
Sampoerna	23150	22200	22400	23400

Johannesburg
All Market: 6691.85 Previous: 6668.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	252.50	250	251.75	250
AngloAm Gold	428	416	418	418
AngloAm Ind	159.50	156.50	159.50	155.50
Barlow	42.10	41.80	42	42
C.G. Smith	22.50	22.25	22.40	22.50
De Beers	135	132.25	135	132
Driefontein	60.75	59.75	60.75	60.25
Freegold	49	48.50	48.75	48.25
Fst Natl Bk	26.35	26	26	26.25
Gencor	15.25	14.95	14.95	15
GFSA	136.25	136.25	136.25	136.25
Iscor	2.82	2.79	2.80	2.78
Johnnies Ind	53.75	53	53	52.75
Kloof Gold	46.15	46	46	46
Liberty Life	137	136	136.50	136.50
Minorco	101.50	100	101.50	99
Nedcor	62.25	60.50	61	62.25
Rembrandt Gp	41.50	40	40.40	39.75
Richemont	70.25	69.25	69.75	69.75
Rust Platinum	72	71.50	71.50	71.25
SA Breweries	122.25	120	120.25	121.50
Sappi	46.25	45.75	46	45.85
Sasol	46.90	46.75	46.80	46.75
SBIC	174.75	172	172	174
Tiger Oats	58.50	58	58.50	57.75

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1105.35 Previous: 1103.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	17.80	17.50	17.70	17.70
Hicom Hldgs	7.20	7.10	7.15	7.15
Mal Banking	23	22.90	22.90	22.80
Mal Intl Ship F	7.80	7.75	7.75	7.80
Public Bank F	5.10	4.96	5	4.98
Resorts World	13.40	13.30	13.30	13.30
Sime Darby	7.85	7.75	7.80	7.80
Telekom Mal	22.10	21.90	22.10	21.90
Tenaga	9.30	9.20	9.25	9.30
Utd Engineers	17.60	17.40	17.60	17.50

London
FT-SE 100: 3822.40 Previous: 3803.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.99	5.53	5.95	5.85
Allied Domecq	4.49	4.38	4.42	4.45
Anglian Water	5.82	5.75	5.80	5.80
Arjo Wiggins	1.86	1.82	1.83	1.78
Asda Group	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.16
Assoc Br Foods	4.10	4.01	4.05	4.01
BAA	4.86	4.78	4.81	4.78
Barclays	8.99	8.80	8.94	8.78
Bass	8.24	8.16	8.20	8.18
BAT Ind	4.75	4.64	4.66	4.65
Bank Scotland	2.49	2.47	2.49	2.47
BICC	3.21	3.11	3.11	3.17
Blue Circle	3.78	3.72	3.74	3.73
BOC Group	8.95	8.43	8.50	8.97
Boots	6.34	6.17	6.20	6.18
Bowater	3.84	3.76	3.83	3.73
BPB Ind	3.60	3.54	3.59	3.52
Brit Aerosp	9.52	9.43	9.45	9.42
Brit Airways	5.53	5.17	5.22	5.19
Brit Gas	1.99	1.94	1.97	1.98
Brit Petm	6.15	6.12	6.13	6.13
Brit Steel	1.83	1.77	1.78	1.79
Brit Telecom	3.87	3.53	3.73	3.75
BTR	2.72	2.59	2.64	2.57
Burmah Cast	10.45	10.25	10.44	10.28
Cable Wireless	4.24	4.14	4.16	4.15
Cadbury Schw	5.22	5.16	5.19	5.14
Caradon	2.07	2.01	2.05	2.01
Carlton Comm	4.89	4.73	4.83	4.77
Coats Viyella	1.64	1.57	1.60	1.58
Comml Union	6.25	6.17	6.24	6.16
Courtaulds	4.50	4.39	4.40	4.49
De La Rue	6.30	6.14	6.25	6.12
Eng China Cl	2.68	2.63	2.67	2.63
Enterprise Oil	4.92	4.86	4.90	4.87
Fam Colonial	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.57
Genl Accident	6.80	6.68	6.80	6.65
GEC	3.78	3.72	3.75	3.77
GKN	10.37	10.26	10.32	10.23
Glaxo	8.93	8.85	8.90	8.89
Granada Gp	8.60	8.46	8.60	8.45
Grand Met	4.64	4.54	4.59	4.50
GRE	2.49	2.45	2.46	2.47
Guinness	4.80	4.72	4.78	4.71
GUS	6.24	6.11	6.20	6.11
Hanson	1.67	1.64	1.67	1.64
Hillsdown Hdg	1.86	1.83	1.84	1.85
HSBC Hldgs	11.21	11.11	11.18	11.15
ICI	8.05	7.93	7.94	8.01
Inchcape	2.92	2.76	2.87	2.81
Kingfisher	6.52	6.41	6.44	6.45
Ladbroke	1.97	1.93	1.96	1.95
Land Sec	6.85	6.49	6.82	6.71
Laporte	7.20	7.15	7.25	7.17
Lasmo	1.89	1.85	1.88	1.85
Legal Genl Grp	7.24	7.16	7.24	7.17
Lloyds Abbey	5.60	5.55	5.60	5.55
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.54	3.43	3.52	3.46
London Elec	6.45	6.35	6.40	6.37
Lucas Ind	2.36	2.31	2.31	2.32
Marks Spencer	4.89	4.84	4.87	4.84
MEPC	4.30	4.25	4.30	4.26
Mercury Asset	9.76	9.70	9.75	9.75
Midlands Elec	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.50
Natl Power	4.16	4.07	4.12	4.09
NatWest	6.81	6.62	6.79	6.62
News Intl	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.65
Utd Utilities	6.05	5.98	6	5.96
Nthern Foods	1.97	1.91	1.95	1.90
P&O	5.14	5.05	5.07	5.08
Pearson	6.77	6.62	6.69	6.63
Pilkington	1.96	1.92	1.93	1.91
PowerGen	5.20	5.13	5.16	5.14
Prudential	4.19	4.14	4.16	4.18
Rank Org	4.91	4.50	4.62	4.52
Reckitt Colm	6.75	6.69	6.72	6.69
Redland	4.25	4.18	4.21	4.21
Reed Intl	11.42	11.32	11.40	11.32
Rentokil	4.23	4.18	4.22	4.18
Reuters Hdgs	7.57	7.41	7.45	7.39
RMC Group	10.43	10.35	10.36	10.33
Rolls Royce	2.23	2.20	2.21	2.21
Royal Bk Scot	5.11	5.05	5.09	5.01
RTZ reg	9.40	9.27	9.38	9.27
Royal & Sun All	3.95	3.85	3.89	3.87
Safeway	3.48	3.42	3.48	3.41
Sainsbury	4.10	3.98	4.08	3.98
Schroders	13.35	13.25	13.35	13.35
Scot Newcastle	6.69	6.54	6.57	6.53
Scot Power	3.27	3.22	3.24	3.27
Sears	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.97
Severn Trent	6.23	5.97	5.98	5.98
Shell Trnsp reg	9.32	9.26	9.28	9.25
Siebe	9.14	8.99	9.12	8.99
Smith Nephew	1.98	1.96	1.97	1.95
Smith (WH)	5.15	5.07	5.12	5.07
SmithKline	7.02	6.88	6.93	6.88
Smiths Ind	7.43	7.34	7.34	7.37
Sthern Elec	6.95	6.87	6.90	6.89
Stand Charter	7.13	7.02	7.11	7.01
Tate & Lyle	4.86	4.64	4.67	4.67
Tesco	3.03	2.98	3	2.99
Thames Water	5.75	5.65	5.68	5.64
Thorn EMI	17.90	17.67	17.73	17.78
3i Group	4.55	4.50	4.52	4.50
TI Group	5.36	5.29	5.32	5.24
Tomkins	2.73	2.62	2.62	2.63
Unilever	12.58	12.43	12.48	12.45
Utd Biscuits	2.13	2.08	2.09	2.10
Utd News	7.01	6.73	6.74	6.74
Vendome uts	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.94
Vodafone	2.43	2.40	2.42	2.41
Whitbread	6.96	6.89	6.91	6.91
Williams Hdgs	3.54	3.33	3.37	3.35
Wolseley	4.46	4.40	4.42	4.41
Zeneca	14.58	14.29	14.50	14.31

Madrid
Bolsa index: 354.64 Previous: 353.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12890	12550	12560	12570
ACESA	1390	1375	1375	1375
Argentaria	5090	5080	5090	5000
BBV	5340	5290	5310	5310
Banesto	812	804	811	808
Bankinter	14500	14430	14500	14400
Bco Central Hisp	2575	2560	2570	2570
Bco Exterior	2900	2815	2900	2815
Bco Popular	21720	21550	21690	21550
Bco Santander	6380	6220	6240	6220
CEPSA	3900	3825	3880	3825
Corp Mapfre	5940	5848	5860	5810
Dragados	1600	1590	1600	1585
Endesa	7650	7530	7560	7520
FECSA	930	920	922	920
Fomento Const	10490	10320	10390	10320
Gas Natural	24800	24230	24580	24300
Hidrocl Cantab	4150	4080	4090	4080
Iberdrola	1170	1140	1145	1165
Pryca	2980	2930	2945	2930
Repsol	4145	4100	4115	4095
Sevillana Elec	1040	1025	1030	1040
Tabacalera	5080	4945	4980	4990
Telefonica	2260	2240	2240	2230
Union Fenosa	769	763	766	763
Valenc Cement	1325	1280	1325	1320

Manila
PSE index: 3112.67 Previous: 3076.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	18.25	17.75	18.25	18
Ayala Land	32	31	31.50	30.50
Manila Elec A	107	105	105	106
Metro Bank	570	555	565	555
Petron	11	10.50	10.50	10.50
Phil Long Dist	1545	1540	1545	1545
San Miguel A	43	41	42	41
San Miguel B	82	79	82	78.50
SM Prime Hdg	6.60	6.50	6.50	6.60

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3225.68 Previous: 3253.99

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	33.00	32.50	32.90	32.80
Cemex B	30.40	29.70	30.20	29.95
Cifra C	11.90	11.70	11.72	11.90
Empresas ICA	112.50	112.10	112.50	112.70
Emp Moderna	38.85	36.90	38.85	37.45
Femsa	23.20	22.80	23.20	23.15
Gpo Carso A1	35.35	34.90	35.00	35.50
Televisa CPO	110.30	109.80	109.90	110.80
TelMex L	11.88	11.64	11.64	11.96
Tribasa	15.40	15.14	15.22	15.70

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9565.00 Previous: 9542.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12125	11850	11875	11950
Bca Comm Ital	2940	2900	2905	2940
Bca Naz Agricol	800	800	800	805
Bca Naz Lavoro	11100	10970	11100	11000
Bca di Roma	1234	1180	1208	1195
Bco Ambrosiano	3800	3680	3680	3800
Benetton	17050	16620	17050	16710
Credito Italiano	1715	1685	1685	1700
Fiat	4805	4720	4780	4775
Fondiaria	6500	6320	6400	6430
Generali Assic	35100	34750	34800	34850
IFIL	3940	3880	3920	3870
Italcementi	10300	10100	10170	10080
Italgas	5200	5135	5135	5205
Mediobanca	8650	8510	8510	8550
Montedison	808	782	795	795
Olivetti	749	736	744	730
Pirelli	2470	2435	2460	2455
RAS	14335	14160	14225	14200
Rinascente	9510	9500	9510	9500
S Paolo Torino	9980	9015	9200	9090
SME	2010	2010	2010	2010
Sionda	14000	13600	14000	14000
Stet	4760	4680	4680	4705
Telecom Italia	2880	2830	2845	2835
Toro Assic	17350	17100	17100	17390

Montreal
Industrials index: 2328.81 Previous: 2351.05

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcan I	20	19.95	19.95	20
Bank Montreal	33¾	33.55	33.60	33.65
Bce Mob Com	42	41¾	42	41¾
Cdn Tire A	16.70	16.65	16.65	16.80
Cdn Util A	28.70	28.60	28.70	28.60
Cascades	5.55	5⅛	5.55	5⅛
CT Finl Svc	25½	25½	25½	25.60
Extendicare	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.35
Gaz Metro	16	15⅞	15.90	15⅞
Gt-West Lifeco	35.60	35½	35.60	35½
Hees Intl Bcp	16.35	16⅛	16⅛	16½
Hudsons Bay	21	20.85	20.85	20.90
Imasco	27.40	26.65	27.05	26.70
Investors Grp	18.85	18.60	18.85	18.85
Loblaw Cos	11.40	11.40	11.40	11½
Molson A	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55
Natl Bk Canada	11.65	11.55	11.60	11.65
Oshawa A	20.40	20.35	20.40	20.40
Pancdn Petm	50	50	50	50
Power Corp	23	22.90	23	23
Power Finl	39.35	38.80	39.35	38.90
Quebecor B	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40
Rogers Comm B	11.15	11.15	11.15	11¼
Royal Bk Cda	34.65	34.10	34.10	34½
Sears Canada	7⅝	7.70	7.70	7.70
Shell Cda A	46.65	46.65	46.65	47
Southam	16½	16.35	16½	16.35
Stelco A	6.85	6	6.85	6
Trilon Finl A	5.55	5½	5½	5½

Oslo
OBX index: 445.12 Previous: 446.23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	128	126	127	126
Bergesen Dy B	132	130	130	133
Christiania Bk	16.50	16.30	16.50	16.20
Den norske Bk	21	20.80	20.80	20.80
SAS Norge ASA	60	56.50	58.50	61
Dyno Indust	140	140	140	139
Elkem	85.50	84.50	84.50	85
Hafslund A	47.50	46.50	47	47.50
Kvaerner	232	215	216.50	234.50
Leif Hoegh	113	112	113	113
Norsk Hydro	291	286	289	288.50
Norske Skog A	194	193	193	195
Orkla	349	345	348	343
Rieber B	138	138	138	138
Saga Petm B	89.50	88	88.50	88
Schibsted	90.50	89	89.50	91
UniStorebr A	34.70	34.40	34.70	34.30

Paris
CAC-40: 1980.57 Previous: 1978.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	620	611	612	615
AGF	138	135.30	135.50	138
Air Liquide	877	864	866	863
Alcatel Alsth	408.90	400.20	402.90	405
Axa	283.80	280.80	281.80	280.20
Bancaire	533	525	528	526
BNP	175.50	172.20	172.90	173.30
Bouygues	524	518	519	524
Canal Plus	1179	1164	1171	1175
Carrefour	2663	2639	2641	2649
CCF	238	233.50	234.30	234.80
Credit Local cl	416.80	410.10	410.70	410.90
Credit Lyon PC	122	120.20	120.30	122.80
Crown Cork Seal	242.90	240.30	240.30	238
Danone	726	714	720	723
Elf-Aquitaine	361.80	358	359	358.70
Eridania BS	720	713	714	709
Euro Disney	12.65	12.25	12.40	12.40
Eurotunnel uts	8.15	7.95	8	8.15
Gen. Eaux	522	514	517	521
Havas	352.70	346.60	350.10	351.20
Lafarge Cop	299	295.20	297	296.50
Legrand	818	805	818	806
L'Oreal	1585	1560	1561	1571
LVMH	1114	1089	1100	1105
Lyon. Eaux	459	456	456.40	455.60
Michelin B	239	235.60	238.40	238.50
Navig Mixte	727	726	727	727
Paribas A	315.80	311.30	313.90	312
Pechiney SA	211.50	209	211.40	210.70
Pernod Ricard	307.50	302.10	303.20	304
Peugeot Cit	603	595	599	597
Pinault-Print	1729	1706	1713	1714
Promodes	1280	1260	1264	1272
Renault	113.80	111.50	111.60	111.40
Rh-Poulenc A	130.80	129.10	129.60	129.80
Roussel-Uclaf	1138	1129	1136	1132
Sanofi	391	382.50	390	381.80
Schneider	229.50	226	228.50	226
Ste Generale	555	549	551	548
St Gobain	617	613	617	612
St Louis	1234	1222	1223	1227
Suez	178	173.10	177	173.20
Thomson CSF	135.70	133.90	134.80	134.80
Total B	358	354	357.50	354
UAP	102.70	100.80	102.30	101.40
Valeo	265	262	263	265

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 61841.90 Previous: 63042.08

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.90	9.50	9.55	9.60
Banespa Pfd	3.55	3.45	3.54	3.50
Bradesco Pfd	8.50	8.29	8.29	8.40
Brahma Pfd	451.00	450.00	450.00	451.00
Cemig Pfd	30.30	30.05	30.05	30.10
CESP Pfd	30.36	30.22	30.35	30.22
Eletrobras B	280.00	275.00	275.00	279.00
Itaubanco Pfd	426.50	425.00	426.36	425.00
Light	279.01	276.00	276.00	279.01
Paranapan Pfd	7.80	7.40	7.47	7.70
Petrobras Pfd	124.50	123.00	123.00	124.00
Sid Nacional	23.00	22.50	22.50	22.90
Souza Cruz	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Telebras Pfd	76.90	74.20	74.20	76.20
Telesp Pfd	194.50	190.00	191.00	194.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.12
CVRD Pfd	19.15	18.70	18.70	19.08

Seoul
Composite index: 833.43 Previous: 837.99

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	6430	6250	6320	6370
Hyundai Eng	34200	33700	34000	34000
Hyundai Motor	32700	32100	32700	32600
Korea El Pwr	26900	26400	26700	26600
Korea Mob Tel	701000	695000	695000	701000
LG Electronics	16200	15500	16000	15800
Pohang Iron St	51800	51500	51800	51500
Samsung Elec	70500	69600	70400	70400
Samsung Hvy	11600	11300	11300	11500
Yukong	22500	22200	22200	22500

Singapore
Straits Times: 2102.09 Previous: 2115.65

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90
City Devits	11.40	11.20	11.30	11.30
Cycle Carriage	13.20	13	13	13.20
Dairy Farm Int*	0.82	0.80	0.81	0.80
DBS	8.95	8.90	8.95	8.90
DBS Land	4.54	4.50	4.52	4.50
Fraser & Neave	13.90	13.80	13.90	14
HK Land*	2.31	2.28	2.31	2.32
Hong Leong Fin	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Jard Matheson*	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.65
Jard Strategic*	3.24	3.22	3.24	3.24
Keppel	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.20
Natsteel	2.30	2.28	2.29	2.30
Neptune Orient	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.32
OCBC foreign	16.20	15.70	15.80	16
O'Sea Union Bk	6.65	6.55	6.55	6.50
Sembawang	5.95	5.75	5.80	6
Sing Airlines F	14.60	14.40	14.50	14.70
Sing Petm	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
Sing Press F	24.90	24.40	24.50	24.70
ST Auto F	2.80	2.78	2.80	2.78
ST Ship	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.17
Sing Telecomm	3.46	3.36	3.38	3.48
Straits Steam	4.66	4.62	4.66	4.64
Utd Industrial	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.30
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.30	13.10	13.10	13.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.99	2.93	2.94	2.99

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 2046.36 Previous: 2037.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	109	108	108.50	109
ABB AF	729	725	729	724
AssiDoman F	161	157	158	158
Astra AF	282.50	279.50	282	279
Atlas Copco AF	121	120	121	120
Avesta F	64.50	63.50	64	64
Electrolux BF	365	362	362	368
Ericsson BF	143	140	140	139.50
Hennes BF	643	635	640	642
Incentive AF	365	360	360	364
Investor BF	246	238	240	240
Kinnevik BF	191	189	189.50	190
MoDo BF	184	179.50	179.50	183
Sandvik BF	147	145.50	146	146.50
SCA BF	140	139	139.50	139
S-E Banken AF	58.50	57	57	57
Skandia Fors F	166.50	164	165.50	164
Skanska BF	248	241	246	241.50
SKF BF	147.50	145	145	146
SSAB BF	85	84	84.50	84
Stora AF	88	86	86.50	86.50
Sv Handles AF	148	146.50	147	146
Sydkraft AF	153	153	153	152.50
Trelleborg BF	83.50	82.50	83	83
Volvo BF	144.50	143	143.50	143.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2230.30 Previous: 2219.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.98	7.84	7.90	7.85
ANZ Bkng	6.52	6.48	6.50	6.47
BHP	17.28	17.07	17.25	17.05
Boral	3.20	3.17	3.18	3.17
Brambles Ind.	18.60	18.50	18.50	18.60
Burns Philp	2.07	2.02	2.04	2.10
CBA	10.68	10.59	10.65	10.59
CC Amatil	16.65	16.40	16.50	16.75
Coles Myer	4.38	4.34	4.37	4.35
Comalco	7.42	7.30	7.37	7.30
CRA Ltd	18.95	18.65	18.91	18.65
CSR	4.46	4.43	4.44	4.43
Fosters Brew	2.27	2.25	2.26	2.27
GIO Australia	3.15	3.08	3.13	3.08
Goodman Fld	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.30
ICI Australia	11.20	11.15	11.20	11.15
John Fairfax	2.65	2.61	2.62	2.60
Lend Lease	19.66	19.50	19.65	19.55
Mayne Nickless	7.50	7.41	7.49	7.43
MIM Hdgs	1.57	1.53	1.57	1.54
Nat Aust Bank	12.16	12.07	12.10	12.06
News Corp	6.61	6.55	6.57	6.58
North Ltd	3.53	3.47	3.52	3.49
Pacific Dunlop	2.77	2.73	2.77	2.72
Pioneer Intl	3.69	3.66	3.68	3.67
Placer Pacific	1.76	1.70	1.72	1.71
Santos	4.63	4.56	4.63	4.57
Southcorp	3.21	3.18	3.20	3.20
Wesfarmers	7.66	7.60	7.65	7.66
Western Mining	8.73	8.52	8.69	8.58
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.30	2.30	2.32
Westpac Bkng	5.89	5.84	5.87	5.85
Woodside Pet	7.63	7.56	7.57	7.57
Woolworths	2.93	2.88	2.89	2.91

Taipei
Stock Market index: 6325.14 Previous: 6317.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	53	51.50	52	51.50
Cathay Life Ins	168	165	166	165
Chang Hwa Bk	162	157	157	158
China Steel	27.10	26.80	26.90	26.80
China Trust	51.50	50	50	50.50
Evergreen	51.50	50.50	51	51
Far East Text	31.30	30.60	30.60	30.80
First Bank	168	163	163	163
Formosa CF	33.90	33	33.40	32.70
Hua Nan Bk	139.50	136	136	136
Hualon Teijran	24.20	23.80	23.90	23.60
ICBC	82	80.50	81	80.50
President Ent	42.50	42	42.10	41.90
Taiwan Cemt	58	56.50	57	55.50
Tatung	59.50	59	59.50	59

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 20864.95 Previous: 20666.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1220	1190	1220	1200
All Nippon Air	1130	1110	1120	1110
Asahi Bank	1190	1170	1190	1180
Asahi Chem	735	729	735	730
Asahi Glass	1220	1210	1220	1220
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2260	2240	2250	2250
Bk Yokohama	918	910	916	916
Bridgestone	1900	1870	1880	1870
Canon	2050	2020	2040	2030
Chiba Bank	910	891	905	890
Chubu Elec	2430	2410	2420	2420
Chugoku Elec	2320	2310	2320	2320
Daiei	1140	1120	1140	1100
Daiichi Kang	1840	1820	1840	1820
Daiwa Bank	703	697	697	702
Daiwa House	1600	1570	1590	1600
Daiwa Sec	1240	1220	1240	1230
Fanuc	4040	4010	4040	4040
Fuji Bank	2010	1990	2010	2010
Fuji Photo	3290	3240	3290	3230
Fujitsu	1010	986	999	981
Hitachi	1030	1020	1020	1030
Honda Motor	2540	2520	2540	2540
IBJ	2220	2200	2210	2210
IHI	527	519	527	525
Itochu	695	685	693	688
Ito-Yokado	6110	6050	6110	6040
JAL	834	821	834	825
Jusco	3400	3370	3390	3400
Kajima	1020	1010	1020	1020
Kansai Elec	2430	2400	2430	2410
Kao	1370	1350	1360	1370
Kawa Steel	372	364	370	364
KDD	12100	11700	12000	11900
Kinki Nipp Ry	772	768	770	769
Kirin Brewery	1240	1220	1240	1220
Kobe Steel	299	293	296	290
Komatsu	946	933	942	937
Kubota	690	684	688	694
Kyocera	7520	7480	7480	7550
Kyushu Elec	2370	2360	2370	2360
LTCB	755	749	754	746
Marubeni	547	542	546	544
Marui	2260	2230	2250	2230
Matsu Elec Ind	1900	1880	1890	1880
Matsu Elec Wk	1110	1100	1110	1100
Mitsubishi	1340	1320	1340	1310
Mitsubishi Ch	497	488	492	487
Mitsubishi El	710	700	710	701
Mitsubishi Est	1420	1400	1420	1400
Mitsubishi Hvy	900	890	899	894
Mitsubishi Mat	914	905	913	910
Mitsubishi Tr	1680	1660	1680	1680
Mitsui	955	946	947	946
Mitsui Fudosn	1420	1400	1410	1400
Mitsui Trust	1120	1080	1120	1090
Murata Mfg	3950	3930	3950	3930
NEC	1190	1160	1170	1180
New Oji Paper	913	908	913	910
Nikko Sec	1120	1100	1120	1110
Nintendo	7800	7690	7740	7700
Nipp Credit Bk	365	360	362	360
Nippon Express	994	989	994	990
Nippon Oil	698	685	696	686
Nippon Paper	694	683	694	690
Nippon Steel	345	342	343	342
Nippon Yusen	595	588	595	587
Nippondenso	2250	2230	2250	2230
Nissan Motor	873	859	861	849
NKK	298	292	298	294
Nomura Sec	1930	1900	1910	1930
NTT	7780a	7580a	7750a	7590a
Obayashi	910	904	910	910
Odakyu El Ry	714	711	713	712
Ono Pharm	3690	3630	3690	3620
Osaka Gas	393	389	393	393
Ricoh	1120	1100	1120	1110
Sakura Bk	1060	1040	1060	1050
Sankyo	2730	2690	2710	2720
Sanwa Bank	1900	1880	1890	1900
Sanyo Elec	605	596	602	597
Secom	7020	7000	7010	7020
Seibu Rwy	5980	5880	5970	5890
Sekisui House	1170	1150	1170	1140
Seven-Eleven	6800	6760	6800	6800
Sharp	1780	1750	1780	1750
Shimizu	1120	1090	1120	1100
Shin-etsu Ch	1900	1880	1900	1900
Shizuoka Bk	1270	1250	1270	1250
Sony	6950	6880	6930	6870
Sumitomo	962	951	960	953
Sumitomo Bk	1950	1920	1950	1950
Sumit Chem	510	501	509	506
Sumitomo Elec	1520	1490	1510	1490
Sumit Metal	315	308	314	307
Sumit Trust	1310	1290	1290	1310
Taisei	712	707	712	704
Taisho Pharm	2300	2280	2290	2260
Takeda Chem	1830	1800	1810	1800
TDK	6310	6220	6280	6250
Tohoku El Pwr	2370	2340	2350	2360
Tokai Bank	1320	1310	1320	1320
Tokio Marine	1270	1250	1270	1260
Tokyo El Pwr	2710	2690	2700	2710
Tokyo Gas	385	382	385	379
Tokyu	727	720	722	718
Tonen	1510	1480	1510	1490
Toppan Print	1480	1460	1480	1470
Toray Ind	715	705	715	705
Toshiba	740	726	736	728
Toyo Seikan	3730	3670	3730	3690
Toyo Trust	1030	990	1020	1020
Toyota Motor	2650	2630	2640	2640
Yamaichi Sec	673	653	670	663
Yamanouchi	2290	2270	2280	2280
Yasuda Fire	745	728	744	730
Yasuda Trust	600	591	598	601

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Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5048.24 Previous: 5064.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	17.85	17.70	17¾	17.85
Air Canada	4.43	4.35	4.36	4.40
Alberta Energy	25.35	25¼	25.30	25¼
Alcan Alum	42¾	41.90	42.10	42
Avenor A	21.95	21.80	21.85	21.85
Bk Nova Scotia	34	33.65	33.70	34
Barrick Gold	39¼	38.40	38.70	39.15
BCE	55.40	55	55	55.45
BC Telecomm	27.70	27½	27.60	27.60
Bombardier B	18.45	17.95	18	18.05
Brascan A	26¼	26	26	26¼
Cameco	65.30	65.10	65.10	65.10
CIBC	45.90	45.45	45.45	45.90
Cdn Airlines	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.85
Cdn Natl Res	27.15	26.85	26.95	27.10
Cdn Occid Pet	22.40	22	22.15	22
Cdn Pacific	31.30	30.30	30.95	30.40
Cominco	29.20	29.05	29.15	29.15
Consumers Gas	21½	21.35	21.40	21.35
Dofasco	21.10	20.90	20.90	21.10
Doman Ind B	8¼	8¼	8¾	8¾
Du Pont Cda A	28	27¾	28	27¾
Echo Bay Min	14¼	13.90	14	14.15
Empire Co. A	12.60	12.60	12.60	13
Falconbridge	28.70	28½	28.60	28.70
Fletcher Chall A	19.10	18.90	18.90	19
Franco Nevada	42.70	42¼	42¼	42½
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9.10
Horsham	17.80	17.70	17.80	17.80
Imperial Oil	58.55	58.05	58.35	58.05
Inco	42.90	42½	42.70	42.45
IPL Energy	37	36.60	37	36.70
Laidlaw A	12¾	12.55	12.60	12.45
Laidlaw B	12¾	12.55	12.60	12½
Loewen Group	39¼	39.20	39½	39.45
Ldn Insur Gp	30.65	30.40	30.65	30.35
Macmill Bld	19¼	19.05	19.10	19.15
Magna Intl A	63.90	63.55	63.65	63.95
Maple Leaf Fds	7.05	7	7.05	7
Moore	24.90	24.60	24.65	24¾
Newbridge Net	63¾	61.80	62.35	63.30
Noranda Inc	28.20	28	28	28.10
Noranda Forest	9.05	9	9	9
Norcen Energy	24.65	24.55	24.65	24.60
Nthern Telecom	70	68¼	68.85	69.85
Nova	11.95	11.85	11.90	12
Onex	14.20	14.05	14.05	14
Placer Dome	33.90	33.10	33.35	33.80
Potash Sask	94½	93½	94½	93
Provigo	7.30	7¼	7¼	7.30
Quebecor Print	23.10	23	23.10	23.10
Renaissance	38¼	37½	38¼	37.95
Rio Algom	27.05	26½	26.80	27.15
Seagram Co	47.20	46¼	46.40	47
Stone Consold	16	15.60	15.70	15.70
Talisman Eny	34.30	34.15	34¼	34¼
Teleglobe	24¾	24½	24.35	24½
Telus	19.45	19.20	19.20	19½
Thomson	23.40	23.20	23.20	23.40
TorDom Bank	26.85	26.55	26.55	26.55
Transalta	15.45	15.35	15.45	15.35
TransCda Pipe	21½	21.40	21.45	21.45
Utd Dominion	29	28.60	28.95	29.10
Westburn	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.70
Westcoast Eny	21.35	21.20	21¼	21.35
Weston	49¼	48¾	49¼	48¾

Vienna
ATX index: 1042.84 Previous: 1042.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1414	1414	1414	1415
Brau-Un Goess	630	627.50	627.50	630
Bund Vers Pfd	420	420	490	490
Creditanst Pfd	501.50	496	501	495
EA-Generali	3055	3044	3053	3044
EVN	1498	1478	1487	1483
[illegible]	1520	1520	1520	1518
Lenzing	675	665	675	665
Leykam	297.50	291	291	292
Mayr-Melnhof	460	458	459	458
OMV	1030	1024.90	1025	1018
Oest Brau	638.80	631.50	635.05	635
Oest Elektriz	774.50	771.50	773	772.50
VA Tech	1360	1345	1345	1355
Wienerberger	1958	1905	1905	1949

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2139.71 Previous: 2128.34

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.13	3.10	3.11	3.10
Brierly Invt	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.39
Carter Holt ord	3.24	3.21	3.22	3.22
Fernz	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
Fisher Paykel	4.75	4.70	4.72	4.65
FC Forest	1.77	1.74	1.74	1.73
Goodman Fder	1.46	1.45	1.46	1.45
Indep News	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
Lion Nathan	3.86	3.83	3.85	3.83
Nat Gas note	2.10	2.08	2.10	2.10
NZ Refining	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Telecom NZ	6.46	6.39	6.39	6.36
Wilson Horton	9.50	9.45	9.50	9.45

Zurich
SPI index: 2332.53 Previous: 2328.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	323	317	322	317
Alusuisse R	970	959	959	961
Ares-Serono B	1060	1050	1059	1050
Baloise Hdg R	2505	2455	2492	2448
ABB B	1495	1484	1484	1475
BK Vision	1440	1435	1435	1438
Bobst B	1730	1700	1720	1680
Ciba Geigy R	1487	1478	1478	1478
CS Holdings R	130.75	129.75	129.75	129.75
Elektrowatt B	444	440	442	439
Fischer B	1230	1210	1220	1220
Hilti PC	875	865	865	865
Holderbank B	915	908	912	907
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1358	1352	1356	1350
Merkur Hdg R	220	218	218	219
Nestle R	1412	1403	1407	1404
Oerlikon R	115	114	115	114.50
Pargesa Hld B	1385	1376	1385	1376
Pirelli B	154	153	154	152
Roche Hdg PC	9215	9170	9190	9145
Sandoz R	1396	1388	1391	1388
SBC R	242.75	238.25	238.75	241.25
Schindler B	1200	1170	1190	1190
SGS B	2720	2690	2695	2710
SMH B	809	793	795	791
Sulzer R	750	740	742	745
Swiss Reins R	1252	1237	1249	1235
Swissair R	1132	1122	1129	1128
UBS B	1190	1176	1180	1185
Winterthur R	754	747	748	745
Zurich Assur R	328	325	325	323

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 16

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Criticizes Bid By U.S. to Pursue Film Dispute at WTO

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan criticized on Tuesday a U.S. request for the World Trade Organization to arbitrate a lengthy dispute over access to the Japanese market for photo film.

"Unfortunately, it seems they chose to move forward," said an official from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry who asked not to be named.

On Monday, the United States asked the trade organization to appoint two panels to hear accusations that Japan colluded with Fuji Photo Film Co. to block sales of Eastman Kodak Co.'s products and services.

The request came after the two countries failed to resolve the dispute last month in Geneva.

"We would have preferred reaching a mutually satisfactory resolution to these matters through consultations," Charlene Barshefsky, the acting U.S. trade representative, said Monday. "But the government of Japan was not prepared to address these matters substantively when we met in July."

Ms. Barshefsky said the European Union would join in WTO consultations with the United States over access to Japan's photo film market.

Agfa-Geavert AG, a unit of Germany's Bayer AG, has approximately 5 percent of Japan's photo-film market, although it generally markets its products under generic Japanese labels.

The United States, Ms. Barshefsky said, has "very strong cases" on Japanese government barriers to market access in Japan. Washington charges that Japanese law limits the number and size of large retail stores in the country, resulting in an unfairly limited volume of imports.

The Japanese trade ministry blamed Washington for the lack of progress in the Geneva talks.

"The U.S government failed to present a clear explanation" of its complaint, the ministry said.

Kodak initiated the dispute in May 1995 when it filed a complaint with the U.S. trade representative's office accusing Fuji Photo of blocking access to the largest Japanese film distributors.

America's largest film company estimates it has lost $5.6 billion in sales during the past two decades because of what it says are unfair trade practices in Japan.

Fuji has denied these allegations and accused Kodak of unfair business practices impeding Fuji's access to the U.S. market.

Kodak has a 10 percent share of Japan's market, with sales last year of more than $1 billion. Fuji has approximately the same share of the U.S. market, while each company has a 70 percent share at home.

Last week, Kodak filed a separate complaint with Japan's Fair Trade Commission asking the agency to take action against Fuji for blocking sales of Kodak film in Japan.

Kodak's filing in Tokyo is separate from the WTO case but part of a broad U.S. strategy initiated after failing to persuade Japan to agree to negotiations. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

Daewoo Phone Lines Stretch to Uzbekistan

Network to Get a $2.5 Billion Face-Lift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TASHKENT, Uzbekistan — Daewoo Corp. said Tuesday it would invest $2.5 billion in Uzbekistan to build up its telecommunications networks, in a move to penetrate the vast central Asian market.

The South Korean conglomerate said it had signed agreements with the former Soviet republic on Monday, giving Daewoo the right to set up digital mobile and conventional phone networks, as well as paging services.

Daewoo said it would initially spend $670 million, raising its investment gradually to a total of $2.5 billion by 2010. Details on the plan will be released within a couple of months, a Daewoo spokesman said.

The accord followed a meeting last month between Daewoo's chairman, Kim Woo Choong, and President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan. During the talks, the leaders agreed on Daewoo's participation in the privatization and modernization of the Uzbek telecom industry, the spokesman said.

Of the initial $670 million, Daewoo said it would invest $400 million in mobile-telecommunications services that currently served about 300,000 subscribers in 14 provinces in Uzbekistan.

The group also plans to set up a $400 million joint venture with a local partner, Uzbektelecom Co., to provide local phone service in Fergana and Andijan, two of Uzbekistan's provinces. Only 6.7 percent of Uzbekistan's 27 million inhabitants receive conventional telephone services.

Daewoo recently unveiled plans to invest $658 million to produce cars in Uzbekistan. Its automaking unit, Daewoo Motor Co., is already producing 200,000 passenger cars and light vans a year here. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

■ IPO Approval Lifts LG

Shares in LG Electronics Co. rose Tuesday after South Korea's stock authority approved the initial public offering of LG Semicon Co. and four other companies next month, news agencies reported from Seoul.

LG Electronics, a subsidiary of LG Group of South Korea, holds a 54.1 percent stake in LG Semicon, a memory chipmaker, according to the Korea Stock Exchange.

LG Electronics' shares closed at 16,000 won ($19.64), up 200. LG Semicon's offer price has been set at 20,000 won per share.

The Securities Exchange Commission granted permission for LG Semicon to offer its shares to the public on Sept. 18 and 19.

Shares in the other companies — Dong Yang Elevator Co., Korea Electric Terminal Co., Auk Ltd. and Hyundai Housing & Industry Development Co. — will be offered on Sept. 5 and 6. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Citicorp Unit Pulls Out of Japan Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Citicorp International Securities Ltd., a subsidiary of the U.S. banking group Citicorp, said Tuesday that it would relinquish its memberships on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Osaka Securities Exchange.

The company will stop sales and trading of Japanese stocks and of exchange-traded equity futures and options.

The withdrawal is part of a reorganization of its operations, with the aim of expanding the underwriting and bond-trading divisions, it said.

It also plans to sell overseas stocks to Japanese clients.

The company said that to support its global fixed-income business, it would apply for special participant status on the Tokyo Stock Exchange for Japanese government-bond futures and options.

A company spokesman said continued sluggishness in the Japanese stock market had contributed to the decision to pull out of the Tokyo and Osaka exchanges.

The company will try to sell the memberships, but the spokesman declined to estimate how much it hopes to get for them.

Analysts say demand for memberships on the exchanges is not very high. If it does not find a buyer for the memberships, the company will have to surrender them and wait for the bourses to determine how much they are worth.

The number of staff at the branch dealing with stocks has dropped since 1989, when the Tokyo stock market peaked. The office currently has 49 people, 11 of whom work in stock trading, down from 290 people in 1989, local media reported. Since 1989, relatively slow trading in Japan has prompted a number of foreign companies to delist shares. *(Knight-Ridder, AP, AFP)*

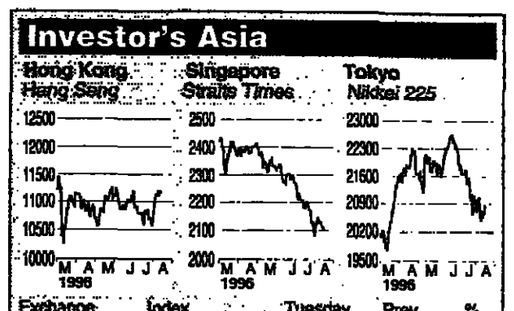
■ Sumitomo Makes a Cutback

Sumitomo Corp. of Japan, embroiled in a copper-trading scandal involving huge losses, said it would withdraw from copper broking on the New York market, Agence France-Presse reported from Toyko.

He said it would liquidate Sumitomo Corp. Futures Inc., set up in 1991, and sell its memberships on the New York Mercantile Exchange and New York Commodity Exchange.

He said the company was pulling out only from the brokerage business in New York, and it did not mean the withdrawal of Sumitomo from copper trading there.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,165.70	11,181.80	-0.14
Singapore	Straits Times	2,102.09	2,115.65	-0.64
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,230.30	2,219.50	+0.49
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,864.95	20,666.60	+0.96
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,105.35	1,103.76	+0.14
Bangkok	SET	1,110.30	1,119.33	-0.81
Seoul	Composite Index	833.43	837.99	-0.54
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,325.16	6,317.62	+0.12
Manila	PSE	3,112.67	3,076.42	+1.18
Jakarta	Composite Index	537.51	543.95	-1.18
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,139.71	2,120.34	+0.91
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,447.96	3,458.98	-0.32

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **South Korea's** main opposition, the National Congress for New Politics, has vowed to delay the country's planned entry into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development this year.

• **Hopewell Holdings Ltd.** plans to sign a letter of intent with *Siemens AG of Germany* to buy an electric train system for the developer's Bangkok mass transit project.

• **Daewoo Heavy Industries Ltd.** said its first-half net profit dropped to 36.78 billion won ($45.2 million) from 80.95 billion won because of falling margins in the shipbuilding business; revenue rose to 2.54 trillion won from 1.63 trillion won.

• **Hyundai Corp.** of South Korea said its net profit for the six months to June 30 rose 3 percent, to 7.02 billion won as sales jumped 17 percent, to 9.57 billion won.

• **Malaysia's** five independent power producers have proposed breaking the power-distribution monopoly of **Tenaga Nasional Bhd.** by forming a consortium in which Tenaga would have a 25 percent stake, with 15 percent stakes for each producer. Meanwhile, analysts said Tenaga may face costs as high as 273 million ringgit ($109.5 million) to compensate customers for the Aug. 3 national power outage.

• **Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.** of Japan is considering developing a 100-seat passenger aircraft with **Bombardier Inc.** of Canada.

• **Fujitsu Ltd.** has obtained a U.S. patent for its technology used for plasma display panels for large-sized TV screens.

AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

Brothers Meet Bail To Gain Release in Hong Kong Case

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Two Hong Kong executives charged in connection with the 1990 takeover of Bond Corp. International Ltd. were released on bail Tuesday.

Arthur Lai, 43, formerly a broker and now a consultant, met bail of 10 million Hong Kong dollars ($1.3 million) in cash and surety, a government spokesman said. His brother Raymond Lai, 47, was released on 1 million dollars cash and 1 million dollars surety.

They were charged Monday with three others of failing to declare the true ownership of shares bought in Hong Kong-listed BCIL, in an operation that allowed Tomson Pacific Ltd. to gain control of the company in June 1990 without making a costly takeover bid. The three others, who did not include Mr. David Chiu, as incorrectly stated by Bloomberg Business News and reported on Monday, were released on bail on Monday.

The others charged were Peter Mou, 44 a consultant; David Tong, 47, former chairman of Tomson, and his sister-in-law, the former actress Jade Hsu Jye, 39.

Malaysia Import-Duties Plan Alarms U.S.

Agence France-Presse

KUALA LUMPUR — U.S. exporters have raised concerns over Malaysia's plan to raise import duties to improve its trade balance, the U.S. ambassador here said Tuesday.

U.S. companies are nervous because the United States is Malaysia's best export market, the ambassador, John Malott, said at a conference on how to enhance U.S.-Malaysia business relations, which was organized by the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers.

The Bernama news agency quoted Mr. Malott as saying, "Malaysia runs a $9 billion trade surplus with the U.S., and our companies would not understand why they should pay the price of the trade deficit you have with another country, which is not the United States."

On Monday, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia indicated a possible increase in import duty to correct the country's burgeoning trade deficit, when he ruled out raising interest rates, which would stifle growth. Malaysia's trade deficit ballooned to 9.2 billion ringgit ($3.69 billion) last year from 2.2 billion ringgit in 1994.

Mr. Mahathir said imports should be reduced through close government monitoring and voluntary restraint. "If this is not possible, restrictions on the import of certain nonessential goods will be imposed through quotas and import permits," Mr. Mahathir said.

Diplomats said several foreign companies were seeking more information on Mr. Mahathir's plan.

Mr. Malott said Malaysia's previous comparative advantage as an export base, with its abundance of well-educated, low-wage workers, no longer existed, and other countries were now competing for the same foreign investors.

Malaysia, the 11th largest trading partner of the United States, exported goods worth $18 billion to the United States, while importing $8.8 billion worth of U.S. goods last year.

Globe Telecom Reports Loss

Bloomberg Business News

MANILA — Globe Telecom GMCR Inc. said Tuesday that losses widened tenfold in the first half as the carrier set aside funds for fraudulent use of its cellular-phone service.

Globe Telecom, a joint venture between Ayala Corp. and Singapore Telecommunications Ltd., said its loss expanded to 505 million pesos ($19.3 million) in the six months to June 30. Its losses were 464 million pesos in the second quarter alone.

Globe said it had taken a 441 million-peso charge in the first half for "doubtful accounts." It said it had discovered syndicates that used fraudulent documents to subscribe. Since May, the company has terminated 23,000 subscribers, reducing its customer base to 44,000.

CITADEL FUND N.V.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the CITADEL FUND N.V. (the "Company") will be held at De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao, at 10:00 A.M. local time on September 30, 1996.

The agenda of the meeting is deposited for the shareholders for inspection at the office of the Company at De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao.

Date: July 24, 1996

By order of
The Board of Managing Directors
Emmanuel Sella

Ahold Buys Stake in Thai Venture

Bloomberg Business News

ZAANDAM, Netherlands — Royal Ahold NV, one of the world's largest food retailers, said Tuesday it had agreed to pay $100 million to take a 49 percent stake in a supermarket venture with Central Group, Thailand's largest retailer.

The venture will operate 30 supermarkets inside department stores throughout Thailand. The supermarkets, 15 of which trade as Central stores and 15 of which trade as Robinson stores, will be renamed "Tops," the name of Ahold's five U.S. supermarket chains. Thailand will be the fourth Asian country Ahold has moved into after Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Ahold said the venture should begin operations by the second half of October.

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Investor selection process

for the awarding of improved and unimproved properties in the development area "Alter Schlachthof" Berlin, Eldenaer Strasse

SES Stadtentwicklungsgesellschaft Eldenaer Strasse mbH, as a trustee for the Land of Berlin, invites bids for the purchase and swift development of three properties in the development area known as „Alter Schlachthof" Berlin, Eldenaer Strasse. SES is looking for suitable builders/property developers who will renovate for new occupancy the former slaughterhouse halls now listed for preservation and erect commercial and residential buildings on cleared sites ready for development. A two-stage process will be conducted with limited bidding for the actual awarding of the properties to suitable property developers. A public competition open to all will precede the limited invitation for bids. This open competition is designed to seek out appropriate interested parties prepared to participate in the actual bidding process.

An informational brochure containing a description of the process and all application requirements and deadlines is available through September 12, 1996 from the following address:

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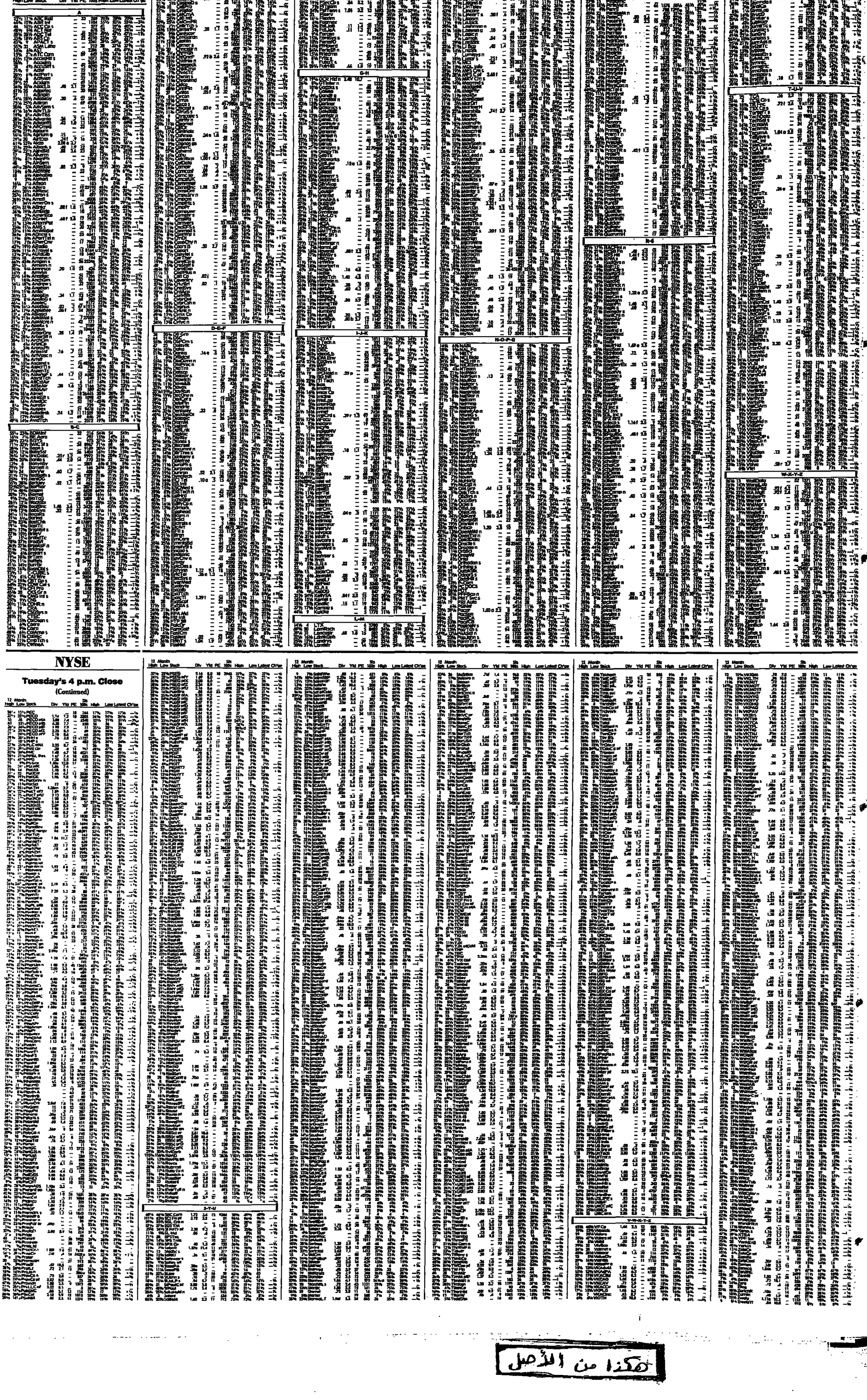
NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

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Other Funds

WORLD ROUNDUP

Rats Foiled Again

ICE HOCKEY The NHL general managers agreed to one rule change at their meetings Monday. Home teams will be held accountable for the actions of their fans.

This rule is in response to Florida Panthers fans who threw plastic rats on the ice after a goal at Miami Arena. If fans litter the ice with debris after a goal, they will be warned by the public address announcer to stop. If they persist, the referee will have the authority to issue a minor penalty for delay of game to the home team. *(AP)*

Olajuwon Marries

BASKETBALL Hakeem Olajuwon, the Houston Rockets center, was married last Thursday to Dalia Asafi, 18, said Pamela Greaney, his personal assistant.

"He married someone within his own faith," Greaney said.

The 33-year-old Nigerian native is a Muslim. The bride has said she wants to study medicine. *(AP)*

Paraguayans Suspicious

SOCCER Paraguayan officials said Monday they were suspicious after two of their top players were injured in the Argentine league less than one month before the countries meet in a World Cup qualifier.

"We don't want to think this, but it seems that they are going in very hard on our players with a view to keeping them out of the match," said Jimmy Irala, Paraguay's team coordinator. *(Reuters)*

Lendl on the Tee

GOLF Ivan Lendl, who won eight grand slam tennis titles, has returned to his homeland to make his first start in a European PGA event at the Czech Open this week. Lendl has a handicap of two. *(Reuters)*

A Fallen Club and a Fallen Star

World Soccer / **ROB HUGHES**

LONDON — Arsenal, a pillar of world soccer, has fired its team manager on the eve of its 110th season. It is casting abroad for a coach, a savior, to help it come to terms with modern times. Johan Cruyff, the Dutchman; Arsene Wenger, the Frenchman based in Japan, and Terry Venables, the former England coach, are mentioned.

Meanwhile, Diego Armando Maradona is in flight again. The most famous Argentine was reported on Monday to have quit the game — again — and to be on his way to a Swiss clinic hoping to cure his cocaine addiction.

The luster peels pitilessly away. Arsenal once commanded international respect for the teams it sent out from the marble hallway of its London stadium.

Maradona, once the most bewitching of talents, became contaminated and vulnerable. Five times recently he attempted penalty kicks for Boca Juniors. Five times he failed.

At least the club from London,and the errant starfrom the Villa Miseria Fiorito shanty of Buenos Aires, have seen that they may be in decline. It wasn't always so: Arsenal's directors sacked another manager, George Graham, last year and sought to brush off all association with his acceptance of underhand payments.

Maradona, for once, blames nobody else for his drug dependency. Before, when FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, twice banned him for taking drugs including stimulants, he wailed that the authorities were out to destroy his soul.

When caught in Buenos Aires, drugged to a stupor, he was, of course, framed. And when spared prison and instead sent to Argentina's top psychiatrists and drug experts by the president, Carlos Menem, Diego accused the doctors of treating themselves to his fortune rather than treating his malaise.

I know fair-minded Argentines who, like the head of state, would rather return Maradona to wholesome sporting health than bring the slightest harm to him or his reputation. Perhaps that contributed to the problem. The more they adored his gift, the less prepared they were to confront him with the harshness of the cure.

Maradona has made more comebacks than Sinatra, was forgiven more abuses than was reasonable.

One Buenos Aires psychoanalyst theorized that Maradona, discarded by shanty dwellers he left behind and used by higher society, would find his meaning only within his own family.

She may be right. "I'm doing this for my daughters who mean more than anything to me," Maradona said on Monday as he headed for Switzerland. "I'm told there's an 80 percent chance they will cure my addiction. I'll make up for the rest with grit and courage."

He hopes that, in a 12-day stay, the Swiss can do what Argentina has failed to do for him in years. He then plans to visit Cuba, his second home, to honor Olympic medalists there.

Typical Maradona. Quick fix (in this case quick cure) and then back on the road of sporting ambassador. I truly hope it works, for I have visions of Garrincha, a little Brazilian winger who once flew almost as high in public esteem as Maradona, and who fell all the way to a premature, alcoholic death. And I have been shown, by President Menem's concerned staff, places where previous Argentine soccer idols came full circle to suicidal ends.

A CLUB, PARTICULARLY one so grand as Arsenal, ought not to be so vulnerable. Success is of course cyclical, and Arsenal, having been the omnipotent English team of the 1930s, and then successful again at the start of the 1970s and a winner of six major trophies in eight years under George Graham up to 1994, might simply have to take its turn on the wheel.

It is a bad time to fall off. Television money is flooding the upper echelons of Europe's leagues, a brash new business ethic (if ethic is the word) is propelling clubs into a high orbit. There is fear that those who fail to capitalize in the boom will go bust in the game of catch-up.

Arsenal, only fifth in the league in the year of transition from Graham to his successor Bruce Rioch, lost patience this week. Rioch clashed with David Dein, the Arsenal vice chairman, a man so ambitious for the club, so headstrong in his determination to lead, that he took over some of the duties of the manager.

There is movement behind the scenes that suggests that Dein is not the power at the club that he was. A year ago he possessed 23,816 shares compared to the 448 of Peter Hill-Wood, the Old Etonian, city financier chairman of the board.

Hill-Wood still has the chair. Dein still exercises power. But a third man, Danny Fiszman, rich in directorships from diamonds to computers, has acquired shares from Dein that make him the major player in the director's box.

Fiszman allows Dein the high profile and has a high regard for George Graham, hence speculation that Graham, his ban now served, could return.

This would polarize the fans. "Whatever George did is peanuts compared to what he gave us," said one supporter.

"Never again," chorus the opposition. They charge that Graham neglected to replace aging defenders, that he lost the knack of buying, that he deceived the club when he took £420,000 as a "gift" for signing two Scandinavian players.

The betting is that Arsenal will go continental. Cruyff is available after being sacked by Barcelona — but would demand a millionaire's salary and a degree of autonomy that would shake Arsenal by its marble pillars.

Wenger is more amenable, less immediately on call. He coaches Grampus Eight in the J-League, is contracted to December, yet whispers persist that Wenger has already given Arsenal his shopping list of players.

From boardroom to basement, from high finance to low drugs, soccer's fallen are in need. But self-help is the key.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Times of London.

Leonardo Cavallo/The Associated Press
Diego Maradona walking off the field after saying he was leaving Boca.

Cowboys and Smith Agree To $48 Million Contract

By Jason Diamos
New York Times Service

Emmitt Smith is arguably the best running back in football. He is unquestionably now the game's highest paid.

Twice before, Smith had been involved in bitter holdouts aimed at the Dallas Cowboys owner Jerry Jones. Since Smith was eligible to become a free agent after this season, Jones wanted to do everything he could to make sure Smith would not feel the need to go elsewhere.

"I learned from the last two times," Jones said. "I made some mistakes. And I learned from them."

And Smith benefited from them. Monday, the defending Super Bowl-champion Cowboys announced that they had signed Smith to an eight-year, $48 million deal, including a National Football League record $15 million signing bonus.

The bonus is $2 million more than Deion Sanders received to sign with the Cowboys last season and $4 million more than Troy Aikman's, when he signed a new contract in December 1993. Aikman's total package for eight years is worth $2 million more than Smith's.

But what's a couple of million dollars between handoff partners?

"I am very happy with this," said Smith, who has rushed for 8,956 yards in only six NFL seasons. "Jerry Jones kept his word."

Smith has not always been so happy with Jones. The running back refused to go to training camp his rookie season after the Cowboys had chosen him out of Florida with the 17th pick over all in the 1990 draft. Smith agreed to terms just before the start of that season and led all rookies in rushing that year.

Then, in 1993, after the Cowboys had won the first of three Super Bowl championships in the last four years, Smith held out and missed the Cowboys' first two regular season games — both Dallas losses — before signing on Sept. 16. Fourteen regular-season games and another Super Bowl championship later, Smith was the league's consensus most valuable player. To top it off, he was also named the most valuable player of Super Bowl XXVIII.

When Aikman signed his record-breaking deal only three months after Smith had agreed for much less, however, there was speculation that there would be a round three between Jones and Smith. At the time, Jones promised he would take care of his prize running back when the time was right. On Monday, Jones did just that.

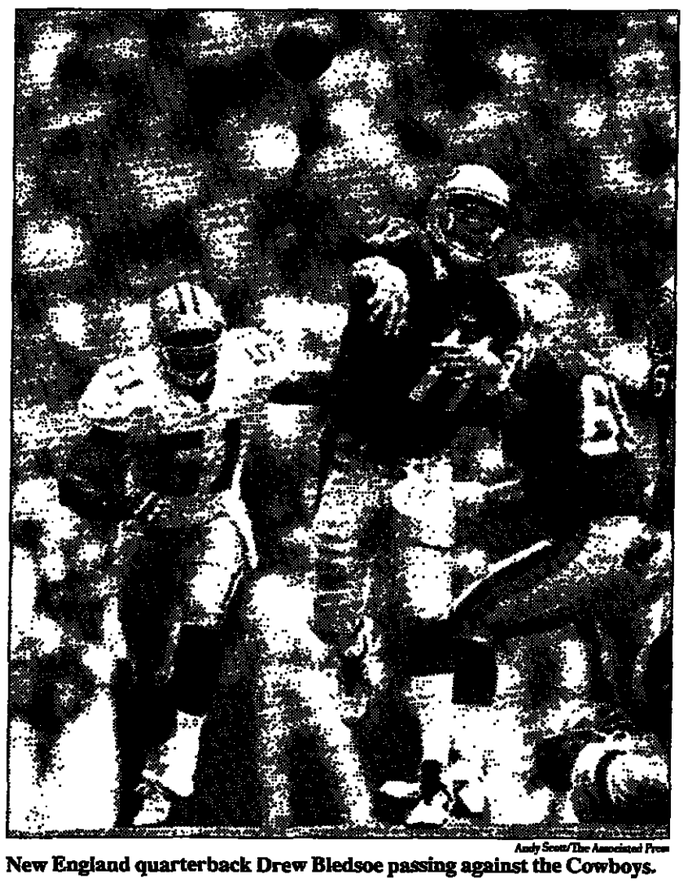
"No deal is ever easy," Smith said Monday. "Things went wrong the first two times. Egos got involved. But Jerry Jones did the right thing this time."

On Monday, Jones chose not to disclose how he fit Smith's new deal under the NFL's salary cap. But he did say he didn't think the league would object.

When asked how the deal fits under the existing cap, Greg Aiello, the NFL's director of communications said: "I don't know. All we can say is we don't have a copy of the contract. That is not to suggest that we foresee any problems. But we're not in any position to make a determination yet."

For this season, the Cowboys will get about $500,000 as a rebate from the NFL on the salaries of two suspended players, Michael Irvin and Shante Carver — which they can use toward Smith's salary this season.

The 27-year-old Smith had been in the final year of a 4-year, $13.4 million contract. A four-time NFL rushing champion, including last season when he scampered for 1,773 yards and 25 touchdowns, Smith's new contract virtually insures that he will remain a Cowboy through age 35.



Andy Scott/The Associated Press
New England quarterback Drew Bledsoe passing against the Cowboys.

■ Patriots Finally Beat Cowboys

The Cowboys suffered a reverse Monday night in an exhibition game at Texas Stadium, The Associated Press reported. In the 26 years since the New England Patriots came into the NFL, they had never beaten the Cowboys.

But after Hason Graham returned the second-half kickoff 96 yards for a touchdown, the Patriots won 31-7.

Dallas had beaten the Patriots all six times they have met in the regular season and once in an exhibition game.

Johnson Brings a New Style To Coaching the Dolphins

By Charlie Nobles
New York Times Service

DAVIE, Florida — Watch Jimmy Johnson cut a creative swath through his workday and you understand that the new Miami Dolphins coach was paying attention in class when he majored in psychology at the University of Arkansas.

There is a calculating mind at work when Johnson threatens, cajoles, orders, preaches, commiserates, even cheerleads. It all depends on the situation and which player or players are involved.

"I think the more you know about dealing with people, and the more you understand how they think, the better you can motivate them," Johnson said.

"I treat everybody different — basically the better you perform, the better you get treated. But it goes deeper than that. Like some days, I might come out here and a player might be tired and not wanting to work, but because there's a fear factor and job security, he works.

"Well, the next day he may not have the fear factor. But maybe he works because he respects you and he feels like you're going to help him achieve a goal. You reinforce those things.

"Maybe the third day, he's kind of down in the dumps and he's not afraid of you and maybe he's losing a little bit of credibility with you, and he practices hard because he actually likes you. So I think you use every tool you have to motivate these players."

Johnson, who coached the Dallas Cowboys to two Super Bowl championships before sitting out the last two seasons, probably faces one of his tougher motivational challenges this season.

Riding Dan Marino's distinguished right arm, the Dolphins for years have been pesky enough to make the playoffs but have done little more. Johnson suspects he knows one reason why: a mediocre-to-nonexistent running game.

He is trying to do something about it. Yet the Dolphins, who had their last 1,000-yard rusher in 1978, Delvin Williams, have just 149 yards rushing through two exhibition games, including 89 yards in a 24-21 loss to Chicago on Sunday.

"I wouldn't be at all happy with throwing the ball 60 percent of the time or even in the high 50s," Johnson said. "I want to be closer to the low 50s."

At Dolphins practices, it is clear that Johnson believes unalterably in two things: the power of enthusiasm and lots of hard hitting.

There is Johnson grabbing the rookie defensive tackle Daryl Gardner by the jersey and shaking him to make a point. There is Johnson demonstrating to players the tackling technique he wants. And there is Johnson sprinting to praise a determined run by Irving Spikes.

It's all by design. "The more enthusiastic you are in practice and preparing for a game, the more it's contagious to the players and coaches," Johnson said. "And I think the more productive you can be."

This is in sharp contrast to the stoic demeanor of the departed Don Shula, the National Football League's all-time winningest coach. "The energy he gives really gets everybody excited," said wide receiver O. J. McDuffie.

Offensive tackle Ron Heller, who retired just before camp opened because of injuries, noticed one refreshing thing about the new coach.

"Don Shula would tell you to get something done and then he'd step away and just assume you'd do it," he said.

"Jimmy Johnson's going to tell you to get something done and he's going to stand over you and tell you how to get it done, and he's going to stay there and make sure you got it done."

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For Golf, '96 Has Not Been a Vintage Year

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that the major championship season has ended with Mark Brooks becoming the third straight first-time major winner and emerging as the leading candidate for player of the year — Mark Brooks? Player of the year? — it's as good a time as any to look back on the endless summer.

As years go, 1996 has not exactly been what, say, 1966 was for a fine Bordeaux. It was, how to put this, a nice year. Nick Faldo and Greg Norman embracing on the 18th green at Augusta National? Touching.

Steve Jones, encouraged by his scripture-quoting playing partner Tom Lehman to be strong and courageous, then beats Lehman to win the United States Open? Pleasant.

Lehman then staring down Faldo and winning the British Open? Delicious.

What would have been the perfect capper to this major championship Year of Nice would have been for Kenny Perry, the Kentucky homeboy and all-round great guy, to win the PGA Championship at Valhalla Golf Club in Louisville over the weekend.

Reality intruded on the plot, however, when Brooks, the hard-boiled man from Fort Worth, Texas, birdied the 18th hole twice in the span of 30 minutes to put an end to all that.

Which is not to say that Brooks didn't deserve to win. He did. He fought back from a mini-collapse on the middle of the back nine and did what he had to do. With three victories this season, including a major, he will win the PGA Tour player of the year award, taking it away from Phil Mickelson, whose three victories do not include a major, and Mark O'Meara, who slowed down after a torrid stretch in which he had two victories, two seconds and two thirds.

Although Faldo's stirring triumph over the faltering Norman at the Masters was by far the best theater so far, there was a comforting sameness to the majors in the sense that experience once more seemed to be a key ingredient for victory. Faldo is 39, Jones is 37, Lehman is 37 and Brooks is the baby of the group at 35.

Speaking of youngsters, before we jump the gun and get all over Mickelson for blowing yet another good opportunity to win a major championship, it should be pointed out that only one winner in the last 16 major championships has been younger than the 26-year-old Mickelson. That was Ernie Els, who was 24 when he won the 1994 United States Open.

There have been 15 different winners of the last 16 majors, and only four of them — Lee Janzen at the 1993 United States Open, Jose Maria Olazabal at the 1994 Masters, Els at the 1994 United States Open and John Daly at the 1995 British Open — were in their 20s. While it's true that everyone thought Mickelson would be among them, he still has plenty of time.

The least controversial of sports even produced some contention. Scott Hoch passed up the British Open, called St. Andrews "the worst golf course I have ever played" and was castigated by his fellow U.S. PGA Tour players Brad Faxon and Davis Love 3d. David Graham was ousted as captain of the Presidents Cup team and threatened to file suit for defamation of character. But last week he decided against it.

All in all, though, so far it has been a pleasant year, a nice year, one that could have had a little more sizzle if Fred Couples' sore back had allowed him to get off the couch more often and if the arthritis in Olazabal's feet hadn't kept him out of every major.

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هكذا من الأهل

SPORTS

Brawl Overshadows Astros-Expos Game

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Danny Darwin got even with Henry Rodriguez. It cost his manager a fat lip.

Houston manager Terry Collins needed four stitches to close a bloody gash, the result of a bench-clearing brawl in the third inning Monday night between the Astros and Montreal Expos.

The Expos won 8-1, but the focus was on the fight that spilled all over the Olympic Stadium infield and led to seven ejections.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

"That was a real fight," Expos manager Felipe Alou said. "There were some guys out there who weren't out there trying to break things up. If the films show anybody doing something abnormal, they should be punished."

The trouble started, as Darwin saw it, when Rodriguez took his time admiring a home run he hit off the Houston starter in the second inning.

"I don't care who hits a home run," Darwin said. "I'm not out there to show anybody up. I thought that he showed me up and I didn't appreciate it. Hit your home run and run the bases. That's all I ask. That's like me striking him out and staring him down all the way to the dugout."

The next inning, Darwin allowed a two-run double to Moises Alou and a two-run homer to Darrin Fletcher, giving the Expos a 6-1 lead.

That brought up Rodriguez.

"I was trying to come up-and-in, trying to knock the guy down," Darwin said. "But that's a situation where if you hit him you don't mind."

Darwin drilled Rodriguez on the left hip with a 2-0 pitch. Rodriguez charged the mound and both benches emptied.

"I knew I was going to get hit," Rodriguez said. "Maybe I made a mistake and watched the ball, but I'm not the first guy to do that. I don't think he should hit someone because they watch it. Barry Bonds does it all the time. Barry Bonds is Barry Bonds and I'm nobody. But I don't know what he was doing hitting people."

In the 10-minute scuffle, Collins was hit in the face with a batting helmet.

"All I saw was Moises Alou and Shane Reynolds standing in front of me," Collins said. "The next thing I know I got hit. Somebody told me it was a helmet. I didn't know."

Reynolds is a Houston pitcher. Alou is the Expos' managers' son. Television showed that he threw his helmet.

"It's been going on with these guys since I've been here, and that's been since 1988. Every year we go at it with these guys," said Craig Biggio, the Houston second-baseman..

The fight overshadowed a solid effort by Expos starter Mark Leiter.

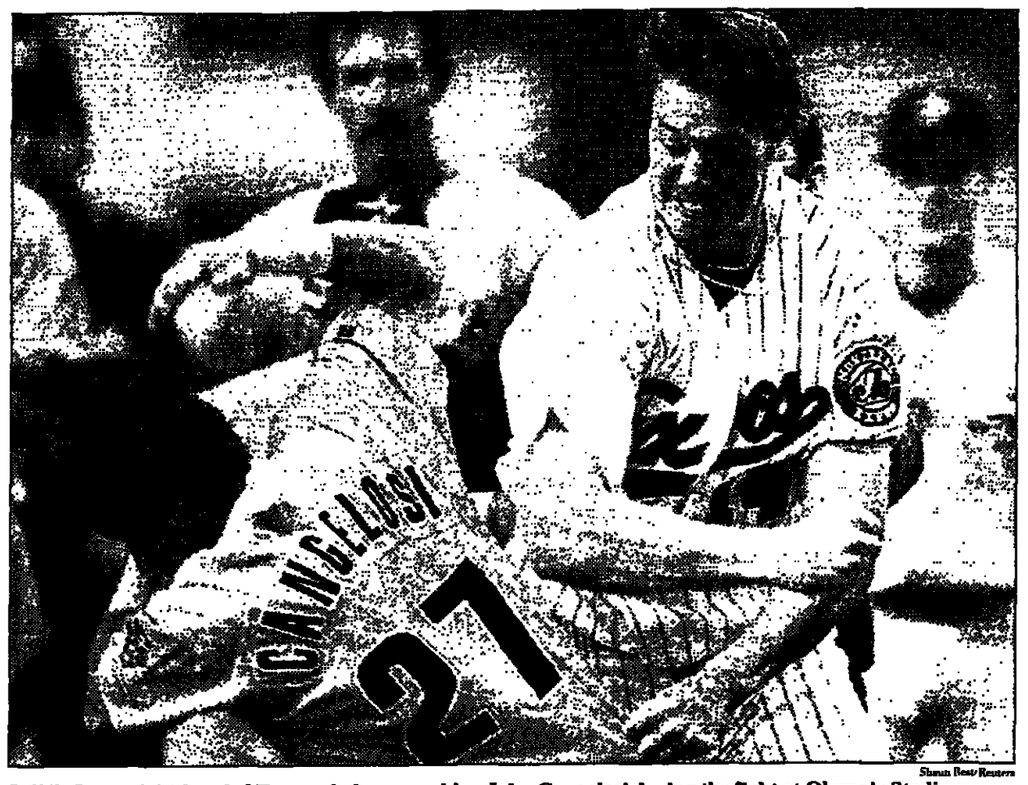
Leiter (6-10) pitched a three-hitter to win his second straight start. He allowed Brian Hunter's leadoff homer in the first — his major league-leading 31st home run surrendered — but held the Astros to just two more hits the rest of the way.

Dodgers 6, Reds 5 In Cincinnati, Mike Piazza homered and doubled in another run, and Ramon Martinez got his 100th career victory as Los Angeles held off the Reds. Cincinnati rallied for three runs in the ninth inning, but Kevin Mitchell grounded out with runners on first and third to end the game.

Cubs 11, Mets 1 In New York, Chicago's Ryne Sandberg hit his 20th home run, and Jaime Navarro beat the Mets for the third time this season, allowing five hits in eight innings. Brian McRae added a solo homer, his ninth.

In the American League:

White Sox 3, Yankees 2 Harold Baines hit a game-ending home run off John Wetteland for the second time this season, connecting for a solo shot in the bottom of the 10th inning Monday to give Chicago victory over visiting New York and stopped Boston's four-game winning string.



Shawn Best/Reuters

Jeff Juden, a right-handed Expos pitcher, punching John Cangelosi during the fight at Olympic Stadium.

Baines hit his 19th home run of the season over the centerfield fence with one out. On May 11 in Chicago, Baines bit a two-run homer off Wetteland in the ninth for a 7-5 victory.

Rangers 7, Tigers 0 In Arlington, Texas, Ken Hill pitched a five-hitter for his third shutout this season, and Darryl Hamilton went four-for-four and drove in three runs. Hill struck out four and walked one en route to his fifth complete game this year.

Blue Jays 5, Red Sox 1 In Toronto, Pat Hentgen came within one out of his major league-leading fourth shutout.

Jacob Brumfield homered, doubled twice and drove in three runs. The Blue Jays ended their three-game losing streak

Athletics 11, Twins 1 In Oakland, Geronimo Berroa hit three home runs in a game for the second time this season and Mark McGwire hit his 40th and 41st homers against Minnesota.

Berroa, who also hit three homers on May 22 at New York, became the 10th player in major league history to hit three homers in a game twice in the same season. Detroit's Cecil Fielder was the last to accomplish the feat in 1990.

The A's have 193 homers this season and are on pace to break the major league team record of 240 set by the 1961 New York Yankees.

McGwire, who has played 90 of Oakland's 120 games, needs 20 homers in the Athletics' final 42 games to tie Roger Maris' season record of 61 home runs.

Indians 5, Angels 4 In Anaheim, Sandy Alomar broke out of a slump with three hits and drove in two runs, and Orel Hershiser continued his excellent pitching as Cleveland beat floundering California. Alomar, who entered the game with just one hit in his last 18 at-bats, drove in what proved to be the eventual winning run in the sixth inning.

Royals 10, Mariners 4 Mike Sweeney's first major-league home run highlighted a seven-run sixth inning, and Tom Goodwin added a two-run double as Kansas City continued Seattle's home woes. *(AP, Reuters)*

What Owners Stand to Get In Labor Pact

Los Angeles Times Service

Major league baseball owners will not totally reverse their labor defeats of the past in the proposed settlement with the players union, but they would emerge with what seem to be significant and beneficial changes in the economic system.

Among them:

- A payroll tax to help curtail spending by the high-revenue clubs, slowing salary growth.
- A revenue-sharing formula by which the high revenue clubs will contribute to the economic viability of the low-revenue clubs, improving competitive balance.
- A tax on player salaries in the first two years of the plan, raising about $50 million for their revenue-sharing pool.
- The use of a three-man panel to decide arbitration cases, rather than the often bizarre whims of a single arbitrator.
- A possible reduction in the union's share of the divisional playoffs from 80 percent to 60 percent.

With all of that and more, it was apparently still not enough for some hard-line owners on Monday.

Two issues kept a potential settlement on hold.

- Barring a major tradeoff in return, owners remained reluctant to restore service time to the players for the 75 regular-season days they were on strike at the end of the 1994 season and beginning of the 1995 season.
- The refusal of the union to waive damages and all litigation filed against the owners during the strike as a tradeoff for service time. A management negotiator said he didn't think this would prove to be a deal-breaker, but it did produce what he called a "cooling off" in talks.

The union has said there won't be a deal unless service time is restored.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	69	48	.590	—
Baltimore	60	56	.517	8½
Boston	57	62	.479	13
Toronto	54	65	.454	16
Detroit	42	76	.356	27½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	72	47	.605	—
Chicago	66	53	.555	6
Minnesota	58	60	.492	13½
Kansas City	56	64	.467	16½
Milwaukee	55	64	.462	17
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	67	52	.563	—
Seattle	60	57	.513	6
Oakland	60	60	.500	7½
California	53	65	.449	13½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	71	45	.612	—
Montreal	65	52	.556	6½
New York	56	64	.467	17
Florida	54	64	.458	18
Philadelphia	48	70	.410	24
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	64	55	.538	—
St. Louis	63	55	.534	½
Chicago	58	59	.496	5
Cincinnati	56	58	.491	5½
Pittsburgh	51	67	.432	12½
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	65	55	.542	—
Los Angeles	62	56	.525	2
Colorado	61	56	.521	2½
San Francisco	49	67	.422	14

MONDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	000 000 001—1	9	1
Toronto	100 002 11x—5	9	0

Gordon, Hudson and Stanley; Henigen and O'Brien. W—Henigen, 14-7. L—Gordon, 9-6. HR—Toronto, Brumfield (9).

Detroit	000 000 000—0	5	0
Texas	202 201 00x—7	10	0

Br.Williams, Eischen (7) and Ausmus; K.Hill and L. Rodriguez. W—K. Hill, 13-6. L—Br.Williams, 3-9. HRs—Texas, Hamilton (4), Greer (14).

New York	020 000 000	0—2	5	0
Chicago	010 010 000	1—3	6	0

(10 innings)

Gooden, J. Nelson (7), M. Rivera (8), Wetteland (10) and Girardi; A.Fernandez, R. Hernandez (10) and Karkovice. W—R. Hernandez, 4-1. L—Wetteland, 1-3. HRs—New York, T. Martinez (17). Chicago, Baines (19).

Minnesota	000 000 100—1	5	0
Oakland	400 201 01x—11	13	0

Robertson, Parra (4), Hansell (6), Stevens (8) and G. Myers, Wolbeck (6); Prieto, Johns (8), Whitehill (9) and Steinbach. W—Prieto, 3-5. L—Robertson, 5-11. HRs—Oakland, McGwire 2 (41), Berroa 3 (29).

Kansas City	000 027 100—10	15	0
Seattle	000 102 001—4	12	4

Appier, Hutsman (7) and Mackanin; Moyer, Bosio (6) and D.Wilson. W—Appier, 11-7. L—Moyer, 8-2. Sv—Hutsman (1). HRs—Kansas City, Sweeney (1). Seattle, A. Rodriguez (27).

Cleveland	003 002 000—5	9	1
California	100 000 020—4	6	1

Hershiser, Assenmacher (8), Shuey (8), Mesa (9) and S. Alomar; Finley, Gohr (8), James (9) and Fabregas. W—Hershiser, 12-7. L—Finley, 11-11. Sv—Mesa (29).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	100 000 000—1	3	0
Montreal	024 000 20x—8	10	1

Darwin, Small (3), X. Hernandez (6), To.Jones (7), Morman (8) and Eusebio; M.Leiter and D. Fletcher. W—M. Leiter, 6-10. L—Darwin, 9-10. HRs—Houston, B. L.Hunter (4). Montreal, D. Fletcher (12), H. Rodriguez (20).

Los Angeles	100 203 000—6	9	1
Cincinnati	000 010 103—5	9	0

R.Martinez, Osuna (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza; Smiley, Shaw (6), Le.Smith (8), J. Brantley (9) and J. Oliver. W—R. Martinez, 9-6. L—Smiley, 10-10. Sv—Td.Worrell (30).

Chicago	410 104 010—11	12	0
New York	000 000 010—1	5	1

Navarro, Myers and Servais; Isringhausen, DiPoto (6), Byrd (6), D.Henry (8) and Hundley. W—Navarro, 11-9. L—Isringhausen, 5-13. HRs—Chicago, McRae (9), Sandberg (20). N.Y., Tomberlin (2).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	53	40	0	.570	—
Chunichi	51	42	0	.548	2
Yomiuri	51	43	0	.543	2½
Yakult	49	45	0	.521	4½
Yokohama	39	55	0	.415	14½
Hanshin	39	57	0	.406	15½

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Hiroshima 8, Hanshin 6
Chunichi 9, Yakult 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	56	41	2	.576	—
Orix	49	41	4	.543	3½
Kinintsu	45	47	1	.489	8
Lotte	44	48	2	.479	9½
Daiei	43	52	1	.453	12
Seibu	41	50	4	.453	12

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Nippon Ham 12, Daiei 10
Lotte 5, Orix 3
Kintetsu 4, Seibu 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
ARodriguez Sea	102	420	101	152	.362
Knoblauch Min	111	432	107	153	.354
FThomas ChW	100	375	76	132	.352
RAlomar Bal	109	423	98	148	.350
Molitor Min	118	484	81	162	.335
EMartinez Sea	96	357	89	117	.333
Franco Cle	86	330	56	110	.333
Cirillo Mil	115	397	73	131	.330
Greer Tex	111	435	78	143	.329
JGonzalez Tex	92	362	64	119	.329

RUNS—Knoblauch, Minnesota, 107; ARodriguez, Seattle, 101; RAlomar, Baltimore, 98; Lofton, Cleveland, 93; Belle, Cleveland, 90; Phillips, Chicago, 90; MVaughn, Boston, 89; EMartinez, Seattle, 89.

RBI—Belle, Cleveland, 110; MVaughn, Boston, 104; Bulmer, Seattle, 103; JGonzalez, Texas, 102; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 99; RPalmeiro, Baltimore, 98; FThomas, Chicago, 95; GVaughn, Milwaukee, 95.

HITS—Lofton, Cleveland, 163; Molitor, Minnesota, 162; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 153; ARodriguez, Seattle, 152; MVaughn, Boston, 152; IRodriguez, Texas, 152; RAlomar, Baltimore, 148.

DOUBLES—EMartinez, Seattle, 44; ARodriguez, Seattle, 40; IRodriguez, Texas, 37; Caniova, Minnesota, 36; Giambi, Oakland, 34; Greer, Texas, 32; Ramirez, Cleveland, 32.

TRIPLES—Knoblauch, Minnesota, 11; Vina, Milwaukee, 7; Offerman, Kansas City, 7; Jo.Valentin, Milwaukee, 6; Coro, Seattle, 6; DaMartinez, Chicago, 6; Guillen, Chicago, 6; Carter, Toronto, 6.

HOME RUNS—McGwire, Oakland, 41; Belle, Cleveland, 38; ByAnderson, Baltimore, 37; Griffey Jr, Seattle, 36; MVaughn, Boston, 34; JGonzalez, Texas, 33; Bulmer, Seattle, 33.

STOLEN BASES—Lofton, Cleveland, 57; TGoodwin, Kansas City, 53; Nixon, Toronto, 34; Knoblauch, Minnesota, 30; Vizquel, Cleveland, 30; Listach, Milwaukee, 24; Durham, Chicago, 21; McLemore, Texas, 21.

PITCHING (14 Decisions)—Nagy, Cleveland, 12-4, .750, 3.71; Alvarez, Chicago, 14-6, .700, 3.77; Pettitte, New York, 14-7, .596, 4.44; BWells, Seattle, 11-5, .687, 4.45; Hitchcock, Seattle, 11-5, .687, 5.22; KHill, Texas, 13-6, .684, 3.47; 5 are tied with 667.

STRIKEOUTS—Clemens, Boston, 176; Finley, California, 160; AFernandez, Chicago, 149; Alvarez, Chicago, 146; Appier, Kansas City, 145; Guzman, Toronto, 141; Mussina, Baltimore, 140.

SAVES—Wetteland, New York, 38; RHernandez, Chicago, 32; Mesa, Cleveland, 29; Percival, California, 27; Henneman, Texas, 24; Montgomery, Kansas City, 22; Timlin, Toronto, 21; RMyers, Baltimore, 21.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Piazza LA	106	399	63	137	.343
EYoung Col	98	403	86	137	.340
Burks Col	113	452	109	154	.340
Grace ChC	100	384	63	130	.339
Bichette Col	116	476	90	152	.319
Sheffield Fla	118	403	91	128	.318
Gilkey NYM	116	438	84	137	.313
LJohnson NYM	118	505	82	158	.313
Larkin Cin	107	371	79	116	.313
Grudzielanek Mon	109	483	81	150	.311

RUNS—Burks, Colorado, 109; Finley, San Diego, 94; Bonds, San Francisco, 92; Sheffield, Florida, 91; CpJones, Atlanta, 90; Bichette, Colorado, 90; EYoung, Colorado, 86; Biggio, Houston, 86.

RBI—Gallarraga, Colorado, 107; Bichette, Colorado, 102; Sosa, Chicago, 97; Bonds, San Francisco, 97; Burks, Colorado, 95; DBell, Houston, 94; Hundley, New York, 93.

HITS—LJohnson, N.Y., 158; Burks, Colorado, 154; Bichette, Colorado, 152; Grissom, Atlanta, 151; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 150; Finley, San Diego, 146; Lansing, Montreal, 143.

DOUBLES—IRodriguez, Montreal, 35; Finley, San Diego, 35; Lansing, Montreal, 33; DBell, Houston, 33; Bagwell, Houston, 33; Bichette, Colorado, 31; Burks, Colorado, 30.

TRIPLES—LJohnson, New York, 15; Grissom, Atlanta, 8; Finley, San Diego, 8; KAbbott, Florida, 7; Mondesi, Los Angeles, 6; DeShields, Los Angeles, 6; Vizcaino, New York, 6; Burks, Colorado, 6.

HOME RUNS—Sosa, Chicago, 39; Hundley, New York, 36; Sheffield, Florida, 33; Galarraga, Colorado, 33; Burks, Colorado, 32; Bonds, San Francisco, 32; HRodriguez, Montreal, 30.

STOLEN BASES—LJohnson, New York, 42; EYoung, Colorado, 41; DeShields, Los Angeles, 40; Larkin, Cincinnati, 32; RHenderson, San Diego, 31; McRae, Chicago, 29; Lankford, St. Louis, 27.

PITCHING (14 Decisions)—Smoltz, Atlanta, 19-6, .760, 2.85; Gardner, San Francisco, 10-4, .714, 4.03; Neagle, Pittsburgh, 12-5, .706, 2.93; Reynolds, Houston, 14-6, .700, 3.52; Glavine, Atlanta, 12-6, .667, 2.78; Ritz, Colorado, 13-7, .650, 4.75; IValdes, L.A., 11-6, .647, 3.34.

STRIKEOUTS—Smoltz, Atlanta, 211; Nomo, L.A., 173; Fassero, Montreal, 168; Kile, Houston, 159; PJMartinez, Montreal, 157; Reynolds, Houston, 150; Stottlemyre, St. Louis, 141.

SAVES—JBrantley, Cincinnati, 31; TdWorrell, L.A., 30; Hoffman, San Diego, 28; Wohlers, Atlanta, 28; Franco, New York, 25; Bottalico, Philadelphia, 23; Beck, San Francisco, 23.

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	1	1	0	.500	42	29
Miami	1	1	0	.500	34	34
New England	1	1	0	.500	38	31
Indianapolis	1	2	0	.333	47	47
N.Y. Jets	0	2	0	.000	29	61
CENTRAL						
Baltimore	2	0	0	1.000	54	36
Houston	2	0	0	1.000	47	25
Cincinnati	1	1	0	.500	38	38
Pittsburgh	1	2	0	.333	43	54
Jacksonville	0	2	0	.000	27	41
WEST						
Denver	2	0	0	1.000	60	45
Kansas City	2	0	0	1.000	74	12
Seattle	2	0	0	1.000	43	36
Oakland	1	2	0	.333	79	62
San Diego	1	2	0	.333	53	49

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	1	1	0	.500	39	33
N.Y. Giants	1	1	0	.500	51	54
Washington	1	1	0	.500	42	41
Arizona	1	1	0	.500	16	36
Dallas	1	2	0	.500	48	97
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	2	0	0	1.000	48	24
Detroit	1	1	0	.500	56	48
Tampa Bay	1	1	0	.500	26	13
Minnesota	1	1	0	.500	35	55
Chicago	1	1	0	.500	36	51
WEST						
Carolina	1	1	0	.500	58	52
St. Louis	1	1	0	.500	27	26
San Francisco	1	1	0	.500	33	33
New Orleans	1	2	0	.333	32	76
Atlanta	0	2	0	.000	17	35

MONDAY'S RESULT

New England 31, Dallas 7

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

SEATTLE—Activated DH Edgar Martinez from 15-day disabled list. Put OF Alex Diaz on 15-day disabled list.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

FLORIDA—Optioned 2B Quilvio Veras and LHP Yorkis Perez to Charlotte, IL. Put OF Andre Dawson on 15-day disabled list. Activated 1B Greg Colbrunn from 15-day disabled list. Bought contracts of 2B Luis Castillo and LHP Felix Heredia from Portland, EL and RHP Miguel Batista from Charlotte.

MONTREAL—Put INF Andy Stankiewicz on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of INF Rick Schu from Ottawa, IL.

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled RHP Rich Hunter, RHP Larry Mitchell and INF Kevin Sefcik from Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, IL. Put RHP Bobby Munoz and LHP Michael Mimbs on 15-day disabled list. Optioned INF Desi Relaford to Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.

PITTSBURGH—Signed RHP Kris Benson to minor league contract.

SAN DIEGO—Sent OF Doug Dascenzo outright to Las Vegas, PCL. Activated OF Chris Gwynn from 15-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ARIZONA—Signed RB Leland McElroy to 3-year contract. Signed TE Duane Young.

ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with QB Jeff George on 1-year contract.

CINCINNATI—Released RB Jason Burns, WR David Rhodes and DT Joyne Washel.

DALLAS—Signed RB Emmitt Smith to 8-year contract.

DETROIT—Released P Rich Camarillo and S David Knorr.

GREEN BAY—Acquired CB Carlos Yancy from New England Patriots for past considerations.

HOUSTON—Released TE Shon Bell.

INDIANAPOLIS—Waived WR Harrison Houston and OL Keith Conlin.

JACKSONVILLE—Signed LB-C Ed Brady. Waived PK Craig Payak.

KANSAS CITY—Signed S Jerome Woods to 5-year contract and DE Kenny Davidson to 1-year contract. Released RB Trevor Cobb.

MIAMI—Released LB Jack Del Rio.

NEW ENGLAND—Waived K Blair Cully, G Ryan Oman, LB Sean Holcomb, TE Ryan McGrath, LB Sean Holcomb and TE Ryan McGrath.

NEW ORLEANS—Waived WR Steve Rhem. Released RB Ralph Dawkins, CB Malik Boyd, TE John Davis and WR Michael Goosby. Put DE Darren Mickell on physically-unable-to-perform list.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Waived WR Greg Quesada, WR Kennyatta Sparks, P John Stonehouse and S Micah Phillips. Put LB Ben Talley on injured reserve.

NEW YORK JETS—Waived OT E. McIver.

PITTSBURGH—Signed WR Jay Kearny.

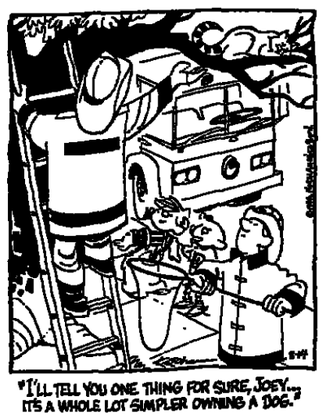
SEATTLE—Signed P Rick Tuten to 2-year contract. Put OL Kelf Bryant on injured reserve. Waived LB Tyronne Stowe.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:

http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'LL TELL YOU ONE THING FOR SURE, JOEY... IT'S A WHOLE LOT SIMPLER OWNING A DOG."

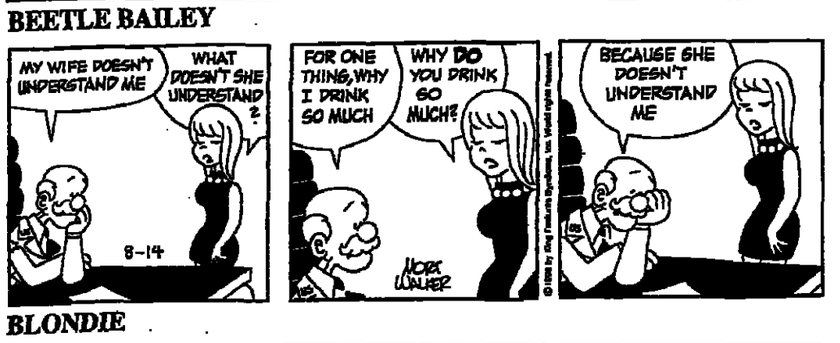
PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

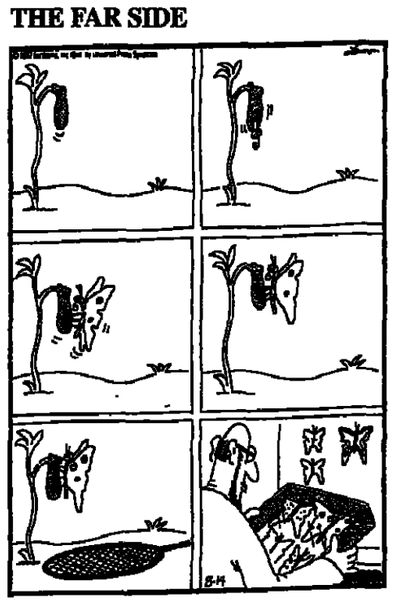
GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID

BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE



DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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LIXEE

DIMPOU

UNTEAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____ A _____ _____ _____ IN _____ _____ (Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GORGE SQUAB MUFFLE LATEST
Answer: Claiming to be younger made her the — AGE-LESS"

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OBSERVER

Achilles the Heel

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — After Aphrodite bribed Paris by making the beautiful Helen love him, the happy couple settled in Troy. There was a difficulty. Helen was already married to a Greek king, one Menelaus.

Menelaus was not the kind to be a good sport about it when someone stole his spouse. His brother Agamemnon did not like it either. Hearing that his brother's wife had been stolen by a Trojan popinjay. Agamemnon probably thought the family manhood would become the laughing stock of the Aegean unless he and Menelaus did something about it.

Did I mention that Agamemnon was also a king? Greece was well stocked with kings at this time, but Agamemnon was the kingliest of them all, king of all the kings as it were.

Basically this is what Agamemnon told his communications officer: "Get some of the boys over to Troy and we'll teach this Paris a lesson the world will never forget."

I like to think his communications officer said, "Sorry, king, but the world will forget it overnight unless you let me sign up the blind poet Homer to write the authorized version."

□

Well, somebody had enough sense to bring in Homer. His story, "The Iliad," focuses on the man who will be at the center of the tale and never wavers in its concentration on this astonishingly modern figure. He is Achilles, and he will be recognizable to all who have lived through the Age of the Yuppie. In Achilles, Homer created the very first yuppie, but a yuppie of the most unbearable, insufferable, self-centered variety.

You can meet him in all his bombastic selfishness in Derek Jacobi's superlative new reading of "The Iliad" in six audio cassettes that run nine hours.

"The Iliad" is not, as commonly supposed, the 10-year story of the Trojan War. It is the story of young Achilles' tantrum in the ninth year of the war, beginning with his long sulking withdrawal from the battle because Agamemnon has offended him.

□

Though his comrades consequently endure widespread slaughter, Achilles' respect for his ego prevents him from intervening. Typically, he can tolerate the butchery of his countrymen, until the death in battle of his closest friend becomes another affront and he goes forth for revenge.

Jacobi's reading of these hideous bloodlettings gives us some sense of how the ancients might have felt on hearing them told aloud. It is curious, for instance, to find that Homer doesn't much like "godlike Achilles" but seems to prefer the great Trojan warrior Hector. Hector seems human, Achilles monstrous.

Achilles dreads nothing. He is a human killing machine. He kills for glory, not honor, and this makes him indomitable. He is the yuppie as lean and mean CEO boasting of toughness. When did soldiers start going to war for honor, rather than glory? That was a bad day for the war team. Once they chucked the appeal of bloody glory and brought honor into it they invited men to wonder if killing was dishonorable.

New York Times Service

Touvier, the Novel: An Author's Sense of Outrage

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In July, Paul Touvier, the only Frenchman convicted of crimes against humanity, died in a prison hospital in France at the age of 81.

A fictionalized version of Touvier is the central character in "The Statement," a harrowing new novel by Brian Moore. Speaking about the coincidence of Touvier's death and the publication of his book, Moore said coolly, "He couldn't have timed it better."

During a recent interview, Moore said his cynicism was not about the possible effect on sales of his book, but about the long delay in France in bringing Nazi collaborators to justice. He hopes that Maurice Papon, who is also accused of crimes against humanity, will finally come to trial next month.

This sense of outrage is endemic to "The Statement" (Dutton), which describes how Moore's character, Pierre Brossard, in common with Touvier, ordered the execution of a group of French Jews during World War II and then remained at large in France after the war. For 40 years Touvier was sheltered by various Roman Catholic clergymen.

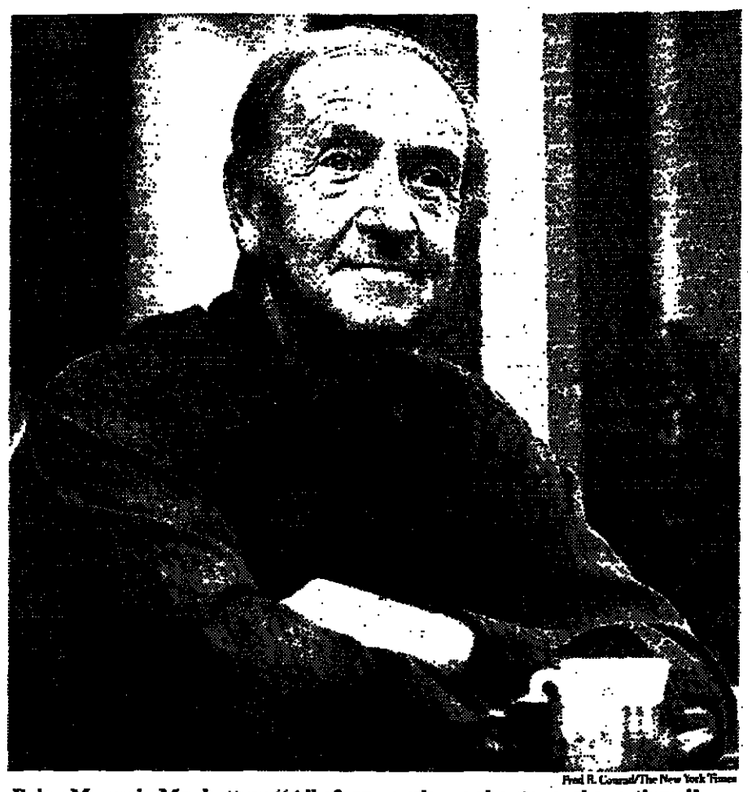
When Moore read about the Touvier case, he was disturbed by "the prevarications and justifications" used by those who protected him. In "The Statement" he identifies diverse points of view "from nakedly anti-Semitic members of the old French church to the arrogant abbots whose attitude was that the church always had the right of sanctuary, and others who simply feared the Communists more than the Nazis."

The larger issue, he said, deals with the church's role "in giving absolution to a man who's committed capital crimes." By forgiving Touvier, "the church forgave itself." He added that in France a younger generation was beginning to question that attitude.

As with Moore's last three books, "The Statement" can be approached on two levels: as a mystery and as a complex investigation of the conflict between ethics and pragmatic politics. In most of his 18 novels, the Catholic Church is an essential element.

Defending "the thriller mode," he said it was a "great narrative form." One model in this genre is Graham Greene.

While expressing his admiration for Greene's novels and his gratitude for his support (Greene once called Moore his favorite living writer), Moore underlined a basic difference. Greene became a Catholic convert, but Moore was brought up as a Catholic and became an agnostic.



Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times

Brian Moore in Manhattan: "All of my novels are about moral questions."

Greene also made a careful distinction between his serious fiction and his "entertainments." For Moore there is no such difference in his work.

"All my novels are about moral questions," he said. "Most of us want to believe in something: politics, religion, saving the world, and there comes a point in people's lives, usually in their 30s, when their faith is shaken in that belief. A lot of my books have dealt with that moment of crisis. Because I've tried to be truthful, the characters rarely solve their problems."

Moore's first novel, "The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne," published in 1955, is about an Irish spinster, grasping the fragments of her disintegrating emotional life.

In "Black Robe," a young Catholic priest finds his values challenged by the aboriginal customs of savages in 17th-century Canada, and in "Lies of Silence," an apolitical hotel manager in Belfast is suddenly caught up in a plot of the Irish Republican Army.

In his career Moore feels a kinship with Joseph Conrad, not only for the kind of stories he writes but because each was a self-exile. Moore, who is 74, was born in Belfast, moved to Canada in 1948 and is a Canadian citizen.

For many years he and his wife have lived in Malibu, California, away from all literary circles. As he says, with enthusiasm, there is "no less literary place in the world." For writers, Moore adds, it is "terra non grata."

"I've lived out of Ireland for most of my life," he said. "There's a certain amount of truth to Mauriac's remark that 'the door closes at 20 on experience.' I'm an Irish writer in the sense that I write as an Irish person. But the Irish don't quite know what to do with me."

Though Moore's books, including "The Statement," generally receive laudatory reviews, they have not been major best sellers.

Readers and critics have difficulty defining a Brian Moore novel. His books crisscross continents and centuries.

From his point of view, the author should be invisible: Moore keeps his own personality at a distance from his fiction.

When he writes, he becomes a kind of character actor, "playing" his protagonist whether it is a man or a woman, or even if that character is "totally hateful" like Brossard.

"While I despise Brossard, I also tried to show he had the infirmities of age," Moore said. "It's amazing that some reviewers in England said they felt a certain sympathy for him because he was hunted down."

Although Touvier-Brossard is villainous, the author also considers him "an ordinary person." Beginning with "Judith Hearne," he has often been concerned with "small failed lives." He has always felt that failure is more dramatically interesting than success. As he has said, "Success changes people whereas failure leaves you with a more intense distillation of that self you are."

At an early age, Moore said, he thought of himself as someone who failed at everything. He turned to journalism, writing features for The Montreal Gazette, and soon discovered his reportorial ability. He wrote paperback thrillers under a pseudonym in order to support his family and to save enough money to work on a novel.

Since "Judith Hearne," he has never stopped writing fiction, producing a book every few years and creating a substantial body of work.

Moore has been unable to find a publisher for "The Statement" in France. "They won't touch it," he said. "They say we might publish it if it were written by a French person." Wartime collaboration "is something nobody in France wants to know about."

With his anger rising, Moore said he found himself in an unfamiliar role, that of "crusading journalist." Even more than with his previous books, this novelist-as-moralist wants his message to be heard.

PEOPLE

Mathew McCarthy/AP

TOGETHER — Johnny Rotten on stage in Toronto during the reunited Sex Pistols' world tour.

AFTER 15 seasons as a Sunday-morning fixture with ABC News, **David Brinkley** is retiring as host of "This Week With David Brinkley." "I worked all my life," he told TV Guide. "I'd like to have a little time off." The 76-year-old newsman, who is anchoring the network's coverage of the Republican National Convention, says he will step down after the presidential inauguration in January. Brinkley, who joined NBC News in 1943, teamed up with **Chet Huntley** at the 1956 political conventions. The two went on to co-anchor the NBC evening news from 1956 to 1970. Brinkley, who went to ABC in 1981, has a year left on his contract and won't completely disappear from the air. The network plans to use him as a host for a series of documentaries.

□

Calvin Klein and his wife, **Kelly**, a photographer, are separating after nine years of marriage, The New York Post reports. "We are still the best of friends," the couple told the columnist **Liz Smith**. "We have made a decision to live apart. We are respectful of one another. We hope to work out any issues between ourselves." The paper did not say whether the couple planned to divorce or what led to the split.

□

A Spanish photographer and a Florida detective have been convicted in New York of eavesdropping on a woman to glean details about her relationship with **Prince Felipe** of Spain. A state Supreme Court jury deliberated three days before finding **Carlos H. Arriazu Sanchez**, 23, the photographer, and **Carlos Fernandez**, 41, a Miami private detective, guilty of tapping the phone of **Giselle (Gigi) Howard**, 26. The two men face up to four years in prison. Howard, 26, testified that she met the 28-year-old prince when both were students at Georgetown University.

□

The German magazine Bunte on Tuesday retracted a largely fabricated interview with **Tom Cruise**, apologizing to the actor for made-up quotes about his alleged sterility. "Mr. Cruise never stated that he was sterile or that he had a zero sperm count or said anything to that effect," said a news release issued by Burda, the magazine's publisher. Cruise, 34, agreed to drop a $60 million defamation suit against the magazine, according to a Burda spokesman at the company's Munich headquarters.

□

Spanish authorities tapped the phone of the director **Roman Polanski** for two months in 1992 on suspicion that he was involved in illegal activities while living on the Spanish island of Ibiza, the newspaper Diario 16 reported Tuesday. The paper said the taps were stopped after investigators determined there was no evidence linking the movie producer to any suspicious activity. It said the Civil Guard ordered his phone bugged during an investigation into property owned by a Civil Guard general who had been linked to anti-Basque death squads.

□

To moviegoers, **Bonnie Parker** and **Clyde Barrow** are the celebrated young lovers who crisscrossed the Depression-era South, robbing banks and shooting it out with the police. To the 85-year-old **Doris Edwards**, however, they are the couple who killed her husband, a state trooper, in 1934. She hopes that a monument erected on the site where her husband died in Southlake, Texas, will help change the way the public views the deadly pair. "It's just stayed inside me and festered all this time — all the publicity on Bonnie and Clyde, glamorizing them," she said. "I want the world to know what vicious killers and murderers they are." Her husband, **E.B. Wheeler**, and a partner, **H.D. Murphy**, were on their way to work when Bonnie and Clyde opened fire.

□

Seventy-five-year-old **Joseph Sechin** has won a competition for making the best imitation of the pig's death squeal. Sechin took first prize in the Pyrénées village of Trie-sur-Baise, home to France's biggest pig market, "for faithfully reproducing the various cries of the pig, from birth to death," said organizers of the competition, which drew 15 individuals or competing teams, some from Switzerland.

Bob Strong/AFP

SEPARATE — Calvin Klein, who is separating from his wife, Kelly, after nine years of marriage.

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Hong Kong	800-1111	Saipan▲	235-2872	Bulgaria■	...00-800-0010	Iceland●	800 9001	Portugal▲	05017-1-288	Bahrain■	...800-001
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